

QUIGGIN'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
TO THE ISLE OF MAN.



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DOUGLAS

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QUIGGIN'S
ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
AND
VISITORS' COMPANION
THROUGH THE
ISLE OF MAN.

Sixth



Edition.

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PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

GUIDE-BOOKS being more especially designed for strangers and visitors, who, in general, have broken away from their employments at home on an excursion of pleasure, it is apparent that such works, while guiding their steps about the country they have come to visit, displaying its beauties and curiosities, should, at the same time, be a lively travelling companion—be at once instructive and amusing. To combine the *utile et dulce* has been the aim of the editor of “Quiggin’s Illustrated Guide;” and its readers, he confidently expects, will find this object fully accomplished.

In the present edition several improvements have been effected: new illustrations have been given; the matter has, in some instances, been transposed, to render the work more consistent with analogy; new chapters have been added, to give it fresh interest; the necessary alterations, to bring the text up to the present state of things, have been made with due care; and neither trouble nor expense has been spared to render this edition still more worthy of public favour than its predecessors.

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ILLUSTRATED GUIDE
TO THE
ISLE OF MAN.

ISLE OF MAN.

SWEET isle of the ocean !
The waves' wild commotion
Has foamed round thy base since creation arose ;
Thou hast chose for thy pillow
The dark rolling billow,
And lightnings and tempests have rock'd thy repose.

Still green are thy mountains,
Still sparkling thy fountains,
Still firm on thy rocky base rests thy fair form :
Though tempest-wreck'd barque and oar
Float round thy sounding shore,
Thy fields smile in beauty and laugh at the storm.

O Mona ! thy glory,
In chivalric story,
Was sung by the minstrels and Druids of yore,
When erst thy proud bowman
Gave war to the Roman,
And blood of the Dane and the Scot drench'd thy shore.

Bright gem of the waters !
Thy sons and fair daughters
Still cling to thy mountains and sea-begirt strand :
O ! may soft dews distil,
Sun gild each vernal hill,
And health, peace, and plenty still crown thy fair land.

And when the creation,
In dread consternation,
Shall fall into ruin, and nature expire,
O ! then, from death's slumbers,
May immortal numbers
Ascend up from Mona on pinions of fire !

C. JOHNSON.


ILLUSTRATED GUIDE.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Name — Situation — Extent — Civil Divisions — Mountains —
Rivers — Minerals — Wood — Climate — Soil — Agriculture —
Population — Language — Classification of Antiquities.

NAME, SITUATION, AND EXTENT.

 GREAT diversity of opinion has been entertained as to the true origin of the name of this Island. Its etymology has been sought for in the ancient British, the Celtic, the Anglo-Saxon, the corrupted Celtic, Erse or Manx, and the Scandinavian languages. It has been called, by different nations, and at different periods of time, *Monæda*, *Monabia*, *Menavia*, *Eubonia*, *Mona*, *Mannin*, and *Manne*, *Mann*, or *Man*. In the Manx language it is termed *Mannin*—popularly supposed to have been derived from an ancient Manx king named Manninan-beg-mac-y-Lear, i.e., Little Manninan son of the sea;* but, according to Mr. Train, a corruption of the Celtic *Meadhon-In*, pronounced Mannin, signifying

* By one of the ancient races—the Tuatha de Danaan—former inhabitants of Ireland, Neptune was distinguished by the appellation of Manninan; and a correspondent in a local paper has suggested that *Man* was applied to this Island as the supposed residence of that god.—*Manx Sun*, November 19th, 1853.

the Middle Island. By some *Man* is said to be formed from the Saxon word *Mang*, among, and applied in reference to its central position; while others believe it to be from *Maune*, the surname of St. Patrick.* The most probable conjecture is, that the name is derived from the British *Mon*, isolated, latinized by the Romans into *Mona*, and whence we have the Manx *Mannin* and the present *Man*. The *Mona* of Cæsar is the Isle of Man; that of Tacitus, Anglesea. By the *Monæda* of Ptolemy the Isle of Man is intended: Nennius calls it Eubonia.

The Island is situated nearly mid-channel in the Irish Sea, and about equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The subjoined table of compass bearings and the shortest distances between its headlands and the opposite coasts distinctly defines its position:—

	Miles.
Calf of Man to Ardglass, Ireland	N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., 31
„ „ Holyhead, Wales	S.S.W., 45
Douglas Head to Ravenglass, Cumberland	E. by S., 40
Maughold Head to St. Bee's Head, near Whitehaven, E.,	27
Point of Ayre to Burrow Head, Scotland	N.N.E., 16
„ „ Mull of Galloway	N.W. by N. $\frac{3}{4}$ N., 21
Peel to Strangford Lough, Ireland	N.W. by W., 27

The centre of the Island is in latitude $54^{\circ} 16' N.$, and longitude $4^{\circ} 30' W.$ It extends lengthwise, in a N.N.E. and S.S.W. direction, about thirty-one miles, and varies in breadth from eight to twelve. Its circumference, without following the indentations of a very irregular shore, is about seventy-five miles: its area contains two hundred and nine square miles, or one

* This derivation is clearly erroneous, the Island having been known as *Mona* in the time of Cæsar, centuries before the birth of that patron.

hundred and forty thousand statute acres, thirty thousand of which are mountains and commons.

To a voyager arriving in almost any direction, the general aspect of the Island is bold and mountainous, yet it contains within its limits several plains of considerable extent and fertility.

For civil purposes, the Island is divided into two districts, a southern and northern, and these are subdivided into six sheadings, and again into seventeen parishes. Each district has its deemster or judge, each sheading its coroner, and each parish its captain and moar.

MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS.

The Island is also naturally divided into two unequal parts by the mountainous ridge running through it in a N.E. and S.W. direction. In this chain, the most considerable for their elevation are, Snafield,* and North and South Barrule,†—Snafield, the highest, being two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and North Barrule one hundred and fifty feet lower. These mountains are nearly all covered on the sides with turbary, and various kinds of moss, heath, and rushes. North Barrule is a rock of clay slate, which is also the prevailing formation in South Barrule, the latter differing chiefly by its being varied on the north side with large masses of granite, containing silvery mica, red and white felspar, and grey quartz. Greeba is of very rugged and precipitous ascent, especially in that part near the road leading from Douglas to Peel. Pen-y-pot, consisting

* From the ancient Norse *snaer*, snow, and *fæld*, a hill.

† So called from the Manx *baare-ooyl*, top of an apple, the summits of the two mountains bearing that form.

chiefly of clay slate from the base to the summit, is extremely marshy, and, even in dry summer weather, the ascent is difficult and tedious. Snafield is verdant to the summit, and bears the snowy tuft of cotton-grass. From this mountain, should the weather be unclouded, the adjacent shores of Scotland, England, Wales, and Ireland are all discernible by the naked eye,—the only view of the kind to be found in the British dominions.

Several streams, which run into the sea at Douglas, Laxey, Ramsey, Peel, and Castletown, take their rise in the different mountains. Of these Sulby is the largest: it rises in the mountainous group around Snafield, and, after running nine miles, discharges itself into the sea at Ramsey: this is the best river for trout-fishing on the Island. The Douglas river is formed of two branches: the southern rises in the west side of Mount Garraghan, and the northern in the group of which Pen-y-pot is the centre: they form a junction about a mile above Douglas. The Neb rises on the northern side of South Barrule, and after being joined at Slieau-aalin by a branch issuing from the western side of the mountains of Kirk German and Kirk Michael, empties itself into the Irish Sea at Peel. The Laxey river descends from the eastern declivity of Snafield, and pursues a westerly course to Laxey Bay: this was formerly the best fishing stream in the Island, but the lead-washing at the mines has rendered it comparatively worthless. The Castletown river has also two branches, the principal of which rises in the south side of South Barrule, uniting with the other a little below Atholl Bridge. Besides these rivers, which are all very shallow, there are numerous streams in various parts of the Island.

MINES AND MINERALS.

The principal minerals are lead and copper ore, of which veins are found in several of the mountains. The most important mines are at Laxey, Foxdale, and Brada Head, near Port Erin. Those of the Laxey Mining Company are situated near the banks of the Laxey river, and about a mile above the village: they produce ores of lead and copper, with much blende or black-jack—the ore of zinc. At Foxdale, between Castletown and St. John's, the Isle of Man Mining Company carry on operations to a very considerable extent. Lead ore and sulphate of copper are also found in those of the South Manx Mining Company at Brada Head. The mines are rented from the Queen, as lady of the manor, the lessees paying one-tenth part of the produce. In a “Table of Returns,” prepared by R. Hunt, Esq., of the Museum of Economic Geology, the quantities of lead ore, lead, and silver produced from the Insular mines in 1852 are thus stated:—

	Tons of Lead Ore.	Tons Lead.
Isle of Man Mining Company.....	1600.....	1224
Laxey Mining Company.....	800.....	600
South Manx Mining Company.....	15.....	11½

The average yield of silver from each ton of lead ore raised in the Island is twenty ounces, and the produce for that year was 36,700 ounces, the value of which, at five shillings per ounce, was £9,675.

Limestone is found in various parts of the Island: that which is quarried on the coast to the south of Poolvash Bay becomes highly indurated, is of a fine grain and a black colour, and, when polished, of which it is susceptible, looks little inferior to the best Derbyshire black marble. From the facility with which it is wrought

into chimney-pieces, tomb-stones, &c., it is probable that if it were better known in England, “Poolvash marble” would rise into great demand. The steps at the entrance of St. Paul’s Cathedral, in London, are from these quarries, and were presented by Bishop Wilson. Below high-water mark, at Spanish Head, there is a quarry of very tough clay slate, which is raised in blocks ten or twelve feet long, from eight to twelve inches in breadth, and from four to eight inches in thickness : these blocks are substituted for timber, and used for gate-posts, small bridges across streams, and for various other purposes, in all parts of the Island. The slate is easily split into thin laminæ, and well adapted for the roofs of houses. At South Barrule some excellent veins of slate, fit for covering houses, are found ; and at Dalby the working of slate quarries has become an object of some importance. Strong slate is also found in the vicinity of North Barrule. Granite appears on the surface at many places. Coal has been bored for at different times, and in many places, but without success. Various attempts towards the formation of companies for the prosecution of the inquiry have met with a similar result—all competent authorities agreeing that coal does not exist on the Island. Half-a-mile north-east of Peel, on the sea-coast, there is a quarry of sandstone : its colour is a dull brown red. Many centuries ago this quarry was evidently wrought to the margin of the sea, but it is at present neglected or little used.

WOOD, CLIMATE, SOIL, AND AGRICULTURE.

Though the Isle of Man, like the Hebrides, is destitute of wood, and almost of all trees not artificially planted, yet the fact of large trees of oak and fir—some

two feet and a half in diameter—having been found in the curraghs of the north, the names of many localities, and the mention in the Statute Book of the “king’s forrest,” abundantly prove that the Island was formerly well wooded. Of late years planting has been prosecuted to some extent, and, in no very remote time, the thriving plantations and shrubberies now being formed will, by their luxuriance, add much to the natural beauty of the country. “There is scarcely any growing timber to be seen on the Island older than the middle of last century, although the legislature, upwards of two hundred years ago, manifested great care to protect growing wood in all time coming. In the year 1629, it was enacted, ‘That any person convicted of breaking trees, plants of trees, or quicksetts should be whipped throughout the market towns of the Island ;’ and, at a subsequent period, ‘Forasmuch as it would greatly conduce, not only to the beauty, but also to the health and riches of my Island, to have wood planted in all convenient places, be it enacted, that whosoever shall be convicted of having cut, broken, or spoiled any tree, sett, plant, or graft, shall, for the first offence, be compelled to plant *five* for every one so hurt or spoiled, and, for the second offence, *ten*, in such places as the owner of the land shall appoint ; and, for the third offence, shall suffer such punishment, by fine, imprisonment, or corporal chastisement, as the governor or his deputy may think fit to inflict.’ ”*

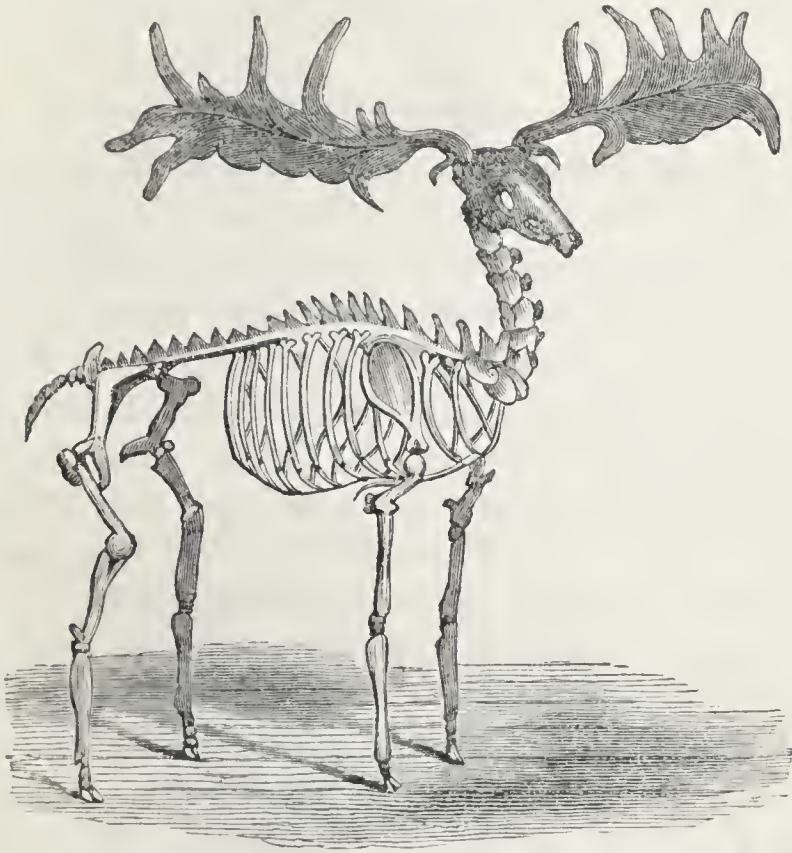
The climate of the Island is remarkably mild—scarcely another place in Europe possessing so equable a temperature. In summer the heat is not so oppressive, nor in

* *Train’s Account of the Isle of Man*, vol. i., p. 9. Douglas : M. A. Quiggin.

winter is the cold so intense, as in the surrounding countries. Frost rarely commences before Christmas, is usually of short continuance, and so slight as very little to impede vegetation. During the spring and autumn easterly winds often prevail, and are occasionally very cold. But altogether a more healthy and genial climate is nowhere to be found than that of the Isle of Man.

The soil, in various parts of the Island, is light sand lying on a bed of common clay, and, in some places, of clay marl; but the greater part consists of a soil resting on gray-wacke and on clay slate. A small portion of the land around Castletown is composed of transition limestone, of a bluish-grey colour, containing veins of calcareous spar, with impressions of shells and other marine exuviae, the strata of which are generally from one to four feet in thickness. The boundaries of this limestone district extend along the coast from Casnahawin, at the mouth of Santon river, about a mile northward from Derbyhaven, to the most western point of Port St. Mary, and from the same creek overland to Atholl Bridge, above Ballasalla, and thence across the country again to Port St. Mary. The soil of the valley from St. John's to Peel is alluvial, and abounds with marine exuviae: in some parts it consists of loose sand with a substratum of gray-wacke slate, extending northwards to Kirk Michael, and forming a slip of land one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, bounded on one side by the sea-shore, and on the other by mountainous elevations. In the vicinity of Ballaugh are several extensive pits of shell marl, in which heads, horns, and skeletons of the great Irish elk have been found. One of these skeletons—the most perfect known specimen

of this now extinct animal—is deposited in the Royal Museum in the College of Edinburgh, to which it was presented by the Duke of Atholl. It was found in a marl full of fresh water shells, at the depth of eighteen feet. The dimensions are :—six feet high, nine feet long, and in height, to the top of the right horn, nine



Skeleton of Elk in Edinburgh Museum.

feet seven inches and a half. A noble head and horns, also found in the neighbourhood of Ballaugh, is in the British Museum; and in the possession of Mr. W. Gell, of Douglas, is another very perfect specimen, which measures as follows :—Length of each horn, five feet two inches; across, from tip to tip, seven feet three

inches ; longest antler, two feet one inch ; width of palm, fourteen inches ; length of head, twenty-one inches.



In a great many parts of this flat northern district peat is found in very considerable quantities, usually in layers from six to eight feet in thickness, forming an extensive turbary in the centre of the flat, which has been partly drained, and contains great quantities of diluvial timber, principally trunks of the pine and oak, and occasionally hazel, birch, willow, and thorn. Near Ramsey there is a bed of real marl clay, containing a considerable portion of lime. Much of the land has been greatly improved by draining, and a considerable tract has, by that means, been converted from a marsh into good arable and pasture land.

Early writers represent the soil as sterile, but it is proved beyond dispute that the defect was not so much in the land as in the mode of cultivation. The crops, under proper culture, on dry or drained land, are abundant, and the quality nowise inferior to those raised in any part of Great Britain. Generally speaking, land in a good situation, well cultivated, will give a return in oats of thirty-six to forty-five bushels per acre, barley the same, and wheat twenty-five to thirty-five.

Before the time of the re-investment of the sovereignty of Man in the British crown, in 1765, agriculture was

almost entirely neglected — the herring fishery, commended by ancient habits and early associations, and the contraband trade, by the prospect of great gain, being regarded as the chief occupations of the male population ; and to these pursuits the mass of the peasantry devoted their exertions, whilst the women generally performed the task of cultivating just so much land as would supply the wants of the family and pay the lord's rent.

At the time of the re-investment nearly all the farms were occupied by native landowners, who cultivated very small portions of them. For the present highly improved state of agriculture, the Island has been mostly indebted to the enterprise of English and Scotch farmers. These, both as proprietors and lessees, gave such stimulus to the cultivation of apparently barren land as to call forth the dormant energies of the people, who, in many instances, have not been slow to imitate their instructors, and, we need not adduce the presence of luxuriant corn-fields and verdant pasture, where once was sterile heath, to say, have been amply rewarded by success.

The mode of agriculture comprises a succession of crops in the following order :—first, oats ; second, green crop or summer fallow ; third, grain sown down with clover and grass seeds ; fourth, clover, &c., cut for hay ; fifth and sixth, pasture. By some the land is broken up after the fourth year, and by others after the fifth. About two-thirds of the land under grass crops are sown with oats, and the remaining third with wheat and barley, in nearly equal proportions. Previous to 1845, potatoes were a very general and favourite crop, producing from one hundred and sixty to two hundred bushels per acre ; but in the autumn of that year

appeared that alarming endemic, the potato disease, by which at least one-half of the crops on the Island was destroyed. From 1845 the disease, though with decreasing virulence, has annually appeared ; and, as this esculent was a staple commodity of agriculture and of export, the loss to the Island by its failure, for the last nine years, can not have been less than £200,000. Turnips, for which the soil appears to be extremely favourable, are produced in great quantities, and, from an improved method of cultivation, are allowed even by Yorkshire farmers to be superior to those grown in their own favoured county. Most of the artificial grasses thrive well ; the white and red clover and the common grasses are generally good crops, and large quantities of hay are stacked in most of the agricultural districts.

The commons, or uncultivated lands, are estimated to form about one-third of the Island, including the whole of the mountainous chain nearly to its base. Upon these wastes, horses, cattle, and sheep are turned to graze, particularly by the upland farmers. The principal food of these animals during the winter season is the ever-green furze. The native breed of horses is of a small kind, but hardy, useful, and patient of labour, being somewhat similar to those of North Wales. Horned cattle are numerous, but the native breed have, from want of attention, degenerated ; the cows are in general good milkers, but are rather adapted for fattening than for the dairy. The farmers, however, have lately been improving the breed by the importation of the Ayrshire and short-horned cattle. The native breed of sheep is very small and hardy, much resembling the southdown breed of England : their wool is not very long, nor of the finest quality, but the mutton is excellent, and when

fat will weigh about seven pounds per quarter. In the lowlands a larger breed has been introduced. Pigs are bred in considerable numbers, almost every cottager keeping one or two, which, when ten or twelve months old, usually weigh about fifty pounds per quarter each.

Rent varies from thirty shillings to five pounds per acre, depending upon the quality of the soil, the convenience to town, and access to manure. Though the north—say Kirk Andreas, parts of Lezayre, &c.—may claim the best natural soil on the Island, yet the convenience of lime and sea-weed is wholly in favour of the south; hence the condition of the farms and the state of the crops in Malew and Rushen are not excelled by any on the Island. In extent the farms vary from ten to one hundred and fifty acres: in the vicinity of the towns the occupations are generally small.

POPULATION.

Anterior to the Scottish conquest, various circumstances justify the conclusion that Man was even more densely populated than at present. In their independent state, the Islanders were able successfully to contend against the armies of the surrounding nations; their fleets rode triumphant on these seas; their friendship was courted, and their hostility dreaded.* But with their independence their enterprising spirit vanished. Subsequently, their neglect of agriculture gave the natural appearance of the country a barren aspect, lessened their temporal comforts, and their numbers gradually diminished. Nor was it till the obtainment of the Act

* In a treaty of peace concluded between the Romans and Gallovidians, in 54, it was expressly stipulated, that the Scots should neither shelter nor succour, “by anie manner of means, the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, who had done many notable displeasures to the Romans during the last war.”

of Settlement, in 1703, by which their properties were secured to the holders in perpetuity, that the condition of the Islanders was ameliorated, the listlessness which had characterised their attempts at improvement thrown aside, and the population began rapidly to increase. Hollinshed, writing in 1584, states:—"There were formerly 1300 families in the Island, but now there is scarcely half that number." In 1667, the number of males between the ages of sixteen and sixty were ascertained to amount to 2531. In the annexed table are given the returns for 1726, and succeeding periods to the census of 1851, between which dates the population has more than trebled.*

The increase of population, for the three decennial terms from 1821 to 1851, has been—1677, 6228, 4130; an anomaly which has been accounted for on the ground that, prior to the establishment of the Insular Steam Packet Company in 1830, the means of intercourse with the surrounding kindoms were deficient and uncertain, being entirely dependent on the weather. Subsequently, the communication became easy and regular, and no doubt induced the arrival and permanent residence of numbers of strangers; hence the great increase in the term 1831-41 over 1821-31. The lower rate of increase in 1841-51, as compared with 1831-41, is supposed to have arisen from the great extent to which emigration has been carried on from this Island to the British colonies and the United States of America, but of which no returns exist. The fact that the bulk of emigrants were young unmarried men may, in some degree, account for the excess of females over males—in 1851, 3010.

* The number of houses in the years 1841 and 1851 was, respectively—8393 and 9108, of which 7971 and 8611 were inhabited.

Districts.	Sheadings.	Parishes and Towns.	Patron Saints.	POPULATION.							Increase since 1726.	
				1726.	1757.	1784.	1792.	1821.	1831.	1841.		1851.
SOUTHERN.	Rushen....	P Malew	St. Lupus.....	890	1466	1861	{ 3333 }	{ 3649 }	2778	3085	3232	2342
		T Castletown .....	.....	785	915	1318			2062	2283	2501	1716
		P Arbory	St. Cairbre	661	785	912	1143	1455	1511	1615	1593	932
		P Rushen.....	Holy Trinity ..	813	1007	1451	1590	2568	2732	3079	3262	2449
	Middle	P Santon.....	St. Anne	376	507	589	512	800	798	769	714	338
		P Braddan ..	St. Brandon....	780	1121	1214	{ 5045 }	{ 1754 }	1927	2122	2407	1627
		T Douglas ..	.....	810	1814	2850			6776	8647	9653	8843
		P Onchan ..	St. Concha	370	434	560	690	1457	1482	2589	3478	3108
	Glenfaba ..	P Marown ..	St. Marown....	499	658	841	842	1201	1216	1318	1363	864
		P German ..	St. German	510	925	{ 2474 }	2505	{ 1849 }	1791	1896	2168	1658
		T Peel .....	.....	475	805				2133	2329	1854	
		P Patrick....	St. Patrick	745	954	1452	2153	2031	2195	2768	2923	2178
Garff	P Lonan	St. Lomanus ..	547	869	1219	1408	1846	1923	2230	2605	2058	
	P Maughold ..	St. Maughold..	529	759	1079	{ 2007 }	{ 1514 }	1341	1585	1764	1235	
	T Ramsey ..	.....	460	882	894			1754	2104	2660	2200	
	Ayre	P Lezayre ..	Holy Trinity ..	1309	1481	1680	1721	2209	2657	2323	2455	1146
P Bride		St. Bridget	612	629	652	678	1001	1039	1153	1053	441	
P Andreas ..		St. Andrew	967	1067	1390	1555	2229	2217	2332	2165	1198	
Michael ..		P Jurby	St. Patrick	483	467	637	713	1108	1097	1068	983	500
	P Ballaugh..	St. Mary	806	773	871	1015	1467	1416	1516	1392	586	
	P Michael ..	St. Michael....	643	1826	980	1003	1427	1317	1376	1416	773	
		Total	14,070	19,144	24,924	27,913	40,081	41,758	47,986	52,116	38,046	
				NORTHERN.								

LANGUAGE.

The Manx language is one of the three dialects of Celtic which still continue to be spoken in these kingdoms. It is not now much cultivated, but is rather falling into desuetude—the natives, besides their mother tongue, generally speaking English, with considerable propriety and correctness of enunciation. We find the ancient Celtic language divided into two dialects,—the ancient Gaelic, or Gaulish, spoken by the southern Celtæ, or Gauls, and that spoken by the northern Celtæ, or Cimbri, and which the Welch, their descendants, denominated the Cymraeg. From the ancient Gaulish is derived the Manx Gaelic; the Hibernian Gaelic, or Erse, spoken in the west of Ireland; and the Hebridian and Caledonian Gaelic, spoken in the Western Isles and Highlands of Scotland. Thus the Manx, the Gaelic, and the Erse are sufficiently alike to enable a person speaking any one to understand the other two. Several places in the Island retain the Norwegian names imposed upon them when the Island was conquered by the kings of Norway; for instance, Jurby, Sulby, Greeby, Scroundhll, Norrisdhll, Carradhll, Snafield—the last of which is the name of the highest mountain in the Island. As a specimen of the language, the Lord's Prayer in Manx, interlined with a literal translation in English, is subjoined:—

Ayr ain t' ayns niau, Casherick dy row dt' ennym. Dy jig
Father our who art in heaven, Holy (may) be thy name. Come
 dty reeriaght. Dt' aigney dy row jeant er y thalloo myr te
thy kingdom. Thy will be done on the earth as it is
 ayns niau. Cur dooin nyn arran jiu as gagh laa. As
in heaven. Give to us our bread to-day and every day. And
 leih dooin nyn loghtyn myr ta shin leih dauesyn ta
forgive to us our trespasses as are we forgive to those are

jannoo loghtyn nyn 'oi. As ny leeid shin ayns
committing trespasses us against. And not lead us into
 miolagh; agh livrey shin veih olk. Son lhiats y reeriaght,
temptation; but deliver us from evil. For thine the kingdom,
 as y phooar, as y ghloyr, son dy bragh as dy bragh. Amen.
and the power, and the glory, for the ever and the ever. Amen.

ANTIQUITIES.

Antique remains are found profusely scattered over the Island—there being scarcely a parish which does not, by its circle of stones, monumental cross, or other memorial, exhibit some trace of its former occupancy by the Druids and Norsemen. Many of the sepulchral crosses described by Waldron being now indiscoverable, it is evident that, rich as the Isle of Man undoubtedly is in mementoes of its early priests and rulers, at one time it contained them in greater numbers. Some no doubt have been clandestinely removed to the cabinet of the archaologist; many were, by direction of the last Duke of Atholl, Lord of Man, conveyed to Scotland; while, to help the spoliation, numbers of these invaluable relics of past ages have been barbarously broken up for building material, and others used for stiles.

Appended is a classification of the antiques yet extant, most of which will be described, and the more remarkable figured, in connection with their respective localities.

1. Cairns, stones carelessly heaped together and raised as monuments over the dead. These were numerous, and, from their elevated situations, and their erection in regular lines of communication, are supposed to have been also used as signal-posts, whence, by means of fires lighted on their summits, warning was given of an approaching enemy.

2. Earthen mounds, of which two kinds occur : one used as dormitories of the dead and places of fortification ; the other thrown up for legislative purposes. Of the former, Cronk-na-marroo, on the sea-cliff near Greenach, about two miles west from St. Ann's Head, and Cronk-na-mooar, near Rushen Church ; of the latter, Tynwald Hill, at St. John's, may be named as illustrations.

3. Stones, either unhewn or dressed, set endwise, meant to perpetuate the memory of some warlike event, or mark the burial-place of some illustrious personage. The rude blocks, where they occur, are grouped, and form a small enclosure : of these the Cloven Stones and King Orry's Grave, both near Laxey, are specimens. The wrought stones stand singly, and, in nearly every instance, bear the device of a cross over a circle ; on their edges frequently appear inscriptions, in runic characters, and their sides are sculptured with curiously interlaced figures, closely resembling those still carved on church doors in Norway. The date of these monuments is referred to the interval between 900 and 1263 : instances of them may be found in almost any church-yard north of Douglas.

4. Enclosures circled by erect stones, conjectured to have been Druidical temples. That of Glen Darragh, in Kirk Marown, is the most perfect.


5. Keils or kirks : these consist of a small inclosed area occupied with graves, in the centre of which are the ruins of an ancient church, generally of a quadrangular form, and of diminutive proportions.

6. Fortified hills ; of which that at Castleward, a quarter of a mile to the right of Kirk Braddan Church, is a fine specimen.

CHAPTER II.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Early Accounts, traditionary and historical—Northern Vikingr, Orry and Kings of his Line—Ancient Arms—Norwegian Line of Kings—Scottish Line of Kings—Present Armorial Bearings—The Island becomes vested in the Crown of England—Is bestowed on Sir John Stanley—Kings and Lords of the House of Stanley—Lords of the House of Atholl—Re-investment in the British Crown—English Government.

IKE that of every other nation, the early history of Man is a compound of obscurity and mythological fable—few authenticated facts relative to its acknowledged primitive rulers remaining beyond a dry record of their names. To such a combination must be referred the popular account of Manninan, the first King of Man. In the old Statute Book of the Island he is thus described:—"Manninan-beg-mac-y-Lear, the first man who held Man, was ruler thereof, and after whom the land was named, reigned many years, and was a paynim. He kept the land under mists by his necromancy: if he dreaded an enemy, he would of one man cause to seem one hundred, and that by art magic." According to tradition, he retained possession of his island kingdom till the arrival of St. Patrick, A.D. 444, when he and his followers were expelled.

Mr. Train, however, supposes the necromancer to have been indetical with Mainus, the son of Fergus I., King of Scotland, or with his descendant Finnan,*—an hypothesis supported by the historical character of each of these personages partially agreeing with the traditional account of Manninan, stripped of the crude exaggerations of the ignorant, which, in the lapse of time, magnified him into a supernatural being, who had the elements under his control.

It is, at least, certain that, long prior to the Manx account of the peopling of their Island, it had been the retreat of many political exiles from Britain. Here, on their expulsion from Anglesea by the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus, in 61, the Druids sought refuge; and their many temples yet enduring show how deeply they imbued the minds of the people with reverence for the mysterious rites of Druidism. That the Romans, following up their successes in Britain and Scotland, carried their arms into the Isle of Man is uncertain; but the discovery of some coins and other remains gives a colouring to its probability. On their departure from Britain, it is supposed that the Island fell into the hands of the Scots; and we have the authority of the old historian Gildas, that a Scot, named Brule, was governor of Man in the reign of the Emperors Arcadius and Honorius, A.D. 395.

In 517, the Island was conquered from the Scots by a nephew of the renowned King Arthur, Maelgwyn, Prince of North Wales. By this exploit he gained for himself the name of *Draco Insularis*, and was afterwards admitted a Knight of the Round Table. From

* Mainus succeeded to the Scotch throne B.C. 290, and Finnan B.C. 134.

this period till the death of Anarawd, in 913, the last Welsh King of Man, the Island continued subject to the Princes of North Wales, though they were occasionally disturbed in their possession by irruptions under the sovereigns of neighbouring kingdoms.

While the Island was held by the kings of the Welsh dynasty, the Western Isles of Scotland were subject to repeated assaults by petty Norse chiefs. The most successful of these sea-rovers was Gorree, Orrec, or Orry, who, having subdued the Orcades and Hebrides, arrived at the Lhane,* in the north of the Island, "with his strong ships," and succeeded in obtaining possession of the Isle of Man; thus forming the kingdom of Man and the Isles. To the northern origin of this prince is attributed the Scandinavian character of the insular constitution; the construction of the Tynwald Court; the establishment of the Taxiaki, now called the House of Keys; and the division of the Island into sheadings.

In 947, Guthred, his son and successor, commenced the building of Castle Rushen, within whose walls his remains were interred. Guthred was succeeded by his son Reginald, on whose assassination, in 960, Olave, his son, assumed the government; but not having obtained a ratification of his title from the King of Norway, who claimed supremacy over the Island, he was invited to the court of Harald Grafeld, and on his arrival was arraigned on a charge of high treason, and put to death. Olain, the brother of Olave, took possession of the vacant

* A tradition exists, that on Orry's landing on a clear evening, he was met on the beach by a deputation of the inhabitants, one of whom demanded, whence he came? "That is the way to my country," he replied, pointing to the milky-way. And to the present time the galaxy is known to the natives as "raad mooar ree Gorree," that is, "the great road of King Orry."

throne: after a short reign he was slain in Ireland by Aongus Mac Doony. He was succeeded by Allan, who, being poisoned by his governor, was followed by his son Fingal, and his grandson Goddard. The separate dates of the accessions and deaths of these princes—from the demise of Reginald to that of Goddard—are not known; but they are all comprised in the space of fourteen years.

In 974, Hacon, or Macon, was King of Man and the Isles. For his naval acquirements he was so highly esteemed by Edgar, King of the Anglo-Saxons, that he was appointed admiral of the great fleet, numbering three thousand six hundred vessels, equipped by that monarch to protect the English coasts from the depredations of the northern pirates. Kenneth III., King of Scotland, Malcolm, King of Cumberland, Hacon, and five petty kings of the Britons, were the eight princes whom Edgar, in token of their vassalage, compelled to row his barge on the river Dee, Edgar himself holding the helm: to give him precedence over the other five, Hacon was honoured with the third oar.



Ancient Arms.

The armorial bearing of the kings of Man was adopted from the ensign of this “prince of seamen”—a ship with her sails furled—and continued in use till the time of the Scottish conquest.

In 988, Hacon was succeeded by his brother Goddard II., whose reign seems to have been grievously disturbed by the freebooting excursions of the Northmen. From the death of Goddard, in 996, to 1004, his son Reginald filled the throne of this often assailed kingdom,

and was followed in its occupancy by his nephew Suibne, who was slain, in 1034, while engaged in defending his territory against Torfin, jarl of the Orkneys. In 1040, we read of Harold, a King of Man, dying at Duncha, in Ireland, and being succeeded by Goddard III., son of Sygtrig, King of the Danes in Dublin.

Goddard Crovan, or Chrouban, son of Harold the Black, of Iceland, who accompanied Harald Harfagr, King of Norway, in his invasion of England, in 1066, to assist the rebellious arms of Tosti, brother of the reigning monarch, was, after the defeat at Stamford Bridge, by the Saxon Harold, kindly entertained in this Island, where he had taken refuge. Perceiving that discontent with the conduct of their sovereign had arisen in the minds of the people, and believing that any project for his dethronement would meet their ready support, Goddard Crovan, little grateful for the hospitality with which he had been greeted, returned in all haste to Norway, raised there an army, and found means to fit out a fleet to transport his troops to the shores of Man, where, after being twice repulsed by the young King Fingal, who had, in the mean time, succeeded his father Goddard, he was, on his third attempt, in 1077, successful — having completely routed the Islanders — and established himself in the southern district of the Island: the remainder he granted to the inhabitants on the condition of their holding under him as lord of the whole. Goddard, who had also brought under subjection the Hebrides or Western Isles of Scotland, over which he had placed his son Lagman as lieutenant, afterwards turned his arms against Ireland, at that time divided into petty principalities, and reduced Dublin and a considerable part of the province of Leinster. The Scots

also he so intimidated that they dared not build a vessel with more than three bolts in it. He died in the sixteenth year of his reign, in the Island of Isla, on his way to resist an invasion of the Hebrides by the King of Norway, and left three sons—Lagman, Harold, and Olave.

On the death of Goddard, in 1093, Magnus easily succeeded in obtaining possession of Man, over which he placed the Norwegian jarl, Octtar, as governor. The inhabitants of the southern district becoming displeased with Octtar, elected one Macmarus, a person every way qualified for the responsible office, in his place; but the northern inhabitants still adhering to the Norwegian governor, a battle ensued at Santwart, in the parish of Jurby. The conflict was long and bloody: the party of Macmarus were dispersing their opponents, when the women of the north, rushing to the scene of action, rendered such timely and effectual assistance to their husbands and relations as totally changed the issue of the fight, although not till both leaders were slain. Magnus, apprised of this rebellion of the inhabitants, returned to Man in 1098; and finding the Island almost a desert, and well nigh depopulated by war and famine, he, with little trouble, re-established his authority. To such a height arrived the arrogance of this monarch, that he sent his shoes to Murtough, King of Dublin, with a command to carry them on his shoulders through the royal palace on Christmas Day, in the presence of the Norwegian messengers. The Irish were, naturally enough, indignant at this insulting order; but the peaceable Murtough declared he would rather eat the shoes in question than give Magnus a pretext for invading Ireland. The pusillanimity of the Irish king availed him little, as it only encouraged Magnus to attempt the

reduction of that country, whither he sailed in 1103; but having left the fleet with sixteen galleys for the purpose of reconnoitring, and incautiously landing, he and his party were put to the sword.

On the death of Magnus, the right of Goddard Crovan to the kingdom of the Isles was recognized, and Lagman, the son of that conqueror, succeeded to the government; but ruling with too high a hand, he soon became detestable to his subjects. Suspecting his brother Harold of fomenting the discontent of the people, with a view to his own elevation, Lagman caused his eyes to be put out, and his body to be otherwise mutilated. Repenting of this act of cruelty, or perceiving that it had only the more inflamed the public feeling against him, he abdicated the throne, and undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, whence he never returned.

Olave, the only surviving son of Goddard, being then a minor, and resident at the court of Henry I., receiving his education, the principal inhabitants of Man applied to Murtough O'Brien, King of Ireland, to appoint some person of royal descent, who might act as regent. Murtough nominated a kinsman of his own, Donald, son of Teig, who, by his acts of tyranny and oppression, rendered himself so obnoxious to the people that he was expelled from the kingdom in the third year of his government. In 1114, the Norwegians made a fruitless attempt to regain the sovereignty of the Isles.

Having found that the internal distractions of the state had long exposed it to the inroads of military adventurers, and fearing a recurrence of these disasters, the chiefs of the Isles agreed to call Olave, surnamed Kleining, who was now of age, to the throne of his father. He prudently secured peace to his dominions

by entering into alliance with the Kings of England and Ireland, and by contracting a marriage with Affrica, the daughter of Fergus, Lord of Galloway, and granddaughter of Henry I., of England. During the reign of his friend and patron Henry, Olave had either neglected or refused to pay the tribute, which had been customary to be rendered to the King of Norway, on the assumption of the sovereignty of the Isles. Afterwards, however, finding it expedient, he proceeded to the Norwegian court, where he was honourably received, and acknowledged king. Leaving his son Godred to be there educated, he returned to Man, and on his arrival, found his previously quiet reign disturbed and the Island distracted by the pretensions of the three sons of his brother Harold, who, having been brought up in Ireland, had there raised considerable forces, and landing in Man, demanded, in right of their father, a moiety of it to be surrendered to them. While attending a meeting at Ramsey, which had been appointed by the king for the purpose of taking their claim into consideration, both parties being drawn up in hostile array against each other, Reginald, one of the brothers, feigning to address the king, by whom he had been called, raised his battle-axe, and, at one blow, severed his head from his body. This preconcerted signal for attack was followed by a sanguinary conflict, in which many fell on both sides. The triumph of these three rebellious nephews was not, however, of long continuance. Godred, Olave's only legitimate son, was recalled from Norway; the whole of the Isles submitted to his authority; and the sons of Harold were delivered up to condign punishment: Reginald was executed, and his two brothers deprived of their sight.

In 1156, Somerled, surnamed the Surly, Thane of Argyle, and brother-in-law to Godred, endeavoured to seize the government; but the fleets of the Manx king and the usurper meeting, an obstinate and bloody conflict ensued. The action was, however, indecisive; and next morning a compromise was effected, by which the kingdom of the Isles was divided between them—Godred retaining the Isle of Man. This peace was but of short duration. In 1158, Somerled treacherously returned to Man with a fleet of fifty-three vessels, and defeated Godred, who, driven from his throne, retired to the court of Ingoe, then King of Norway: the usurper obtained possession of the kingdom, and quietly retained it for the space of six years. He was killed near Renfrew, in 1164, while engaged in an invasion of Scotland. On the death of Somerled, Reginald, a natural son of Olave Kleining, aspired to the throne; but Godred, at this juncture, returning from Norway with an army, succeeded in capturing his rival, and so regained the sovereignty of the Isles. In 1187, another attempt to drive Godred from his dominions ended in the slaughter of its originator Reginald, son of Eac Marcat, and of the banditti by whom he was accompanied. Godred died in the same year—the thirty-third of his reign—and left three sons—Olave, surnamed the Black, Reginald, and Ivar, of whom he appointed Olave, his only legitimate son, his successor. The inhabitants (Olave being then a minor) made Reginald king.

In order to hold his dignity with the greater security, Reginald did homage to John, King of England, for which he received yearly a knight's fee of two tuns of wine and one hundred and twenty quarters of corn. Not satisfied with the protection of the King of England,

he, in 1219, surrendered his dominions to the Pope, in order to hold his crown from the see of Rome, paying annually the sum of twelve marks to the Abbey of Furness. All these efforts were, however, unavailing in securing to him the peaceable possession of his throne. In 1224, Olave, having succeeded in raising an army, landed in Man, and Reginald, afraid to hazard a battle, ceded to him one half of the kingdom; and in 1226, the inhabitants, tired of the impositions of Reginald, sent for Olave and presented him with the sceptre of the Isles. The discomfited prince, having obtained assistance from Allan, Lord of Galloway, and Thomas, Earl of Atholl, landed on the Island while Olave, with his chief officers and soldiers, was in the Western Isles, massacred the defenceless inhabitants, plundered their houses of every thing valuable, burnt the churches, and laid waste the southern part of the Island; but Olave, returning, speedily repelled the invaders, and recalled the natives who had fled to evade their fury. In 1229, Reginald unexpectedly arrived again at Peel, in the middle of winter, and burnt all the shipping then at anchor under the castle. Intestine wars raged for some time with great fury: Reginald was ultimately slain in a battle fought at Tynwald Mount. Olave received from Henry III. an annual payment of silver coin and wine for defending this part of the coast, from which it may be inferred that the Island possessed at that time a naval force by no means inconsiderable.

A.D. 1237, Olave died in Peel Castle, and was succeeded by his son Harold, who, with his Queen, was, in 1247, drowned on his return from Norway, where he had been celebrating his marriage with Cecilia, daughter of Haco, the Norwegian king. His brother

Reginald, who then assumed the government, was slain, with all his party, in an insurrection headed by a knight named Ivar, a supposed natural son of Godred, in the year 1249.

On the death of Reginald, who left only an infant daughter, Mary, his brother Magnus was chosen king. According to usual custom, he went over to Norway, and, after two years' attendance at that court, was declared King of the Isles, and had the title confirmed to himself and his heirs. Notwithstanding this, a female descendant of Reginald subsequently set up a claim upon the kingdom, and did homage for it to Edward III., King of England, which circumstance was, four hundred years afterwards, adduced as a plea on which judgment was obtained in favour of the heirs general, the daughters of Ferdinand, Earl of Derby, against their uncle, Earl William; but it was afterwards confirmed by parliament to the male successor.

From this time the power of the Norwegian kings began to decline, and that of the Scottish sovereigns to revive. Deprived of assistance from Norway, and threatened by the Scots, who were preparing to possess themselves of the Islands by force, and which the death of their monarch alone suspended, Magnus, in 1256, visited England, in the hope of securing the protection and support of Henry III., by whom he was hospitably entertained, and from whom he received the honour of knighthood. In 1263, Haco, King of Norway, moved to avenge the affront offered to his authority by the recent attempt of the Scots to get possession of the Isles, made a descent upon that kingdom; but was so powerfully resisted by Alexander, who had succeeded to the throne, that he was obliged to take shelter in the Orcaes: he

soon after died at Kirkwall. This Island and its line of kings were then deprived of the protection of Norway ; and Magnus, being unable single-handed to withstand the power of Alexander, met that monarch at Dumfries, when on his way to Man, and did homage to him there, Alexander granting him a charter, by which he held the Island from the crown of Scotland.

Magnus, the ninth and last ruler in Man of the race of Goddard Crovan, died in 1265, without issue, and was buried in the abbey church of Rushen, which he had completed and caused to be dedicated. His widow, a woman of haughty and intriguing spirit, exerted all her power to place Ivar, the assassinator of her brother-in-law Reginald, on the vacant throne. Ivar, "possessed of virtues enough to save a nation, and vices enough to ruin it," readily embraced the opportunity, and was willingly accepted by the people.

Alexander, not approving of these proceedings, in 1270 sent an army, under the command of Alexander Stewart, of Paisley, and John Cumin, to reduce the Island to a state of obedience. After a decisive battle at Ronaldsway, near Derbyhaven, in which five hundred and thirty-seven of the Manx,* with their leader Ivar, were slain, the kingdom was entirely subjugated and annexed to the dominions of Alexander. This monarch, in token of his conquest, substituted for the ancient armorial ensign of the Island the device of the three legs.

The three legs refer to the relative situation of the Island with respect to the neighbouring nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, previous to their union, since

* "Ten L's, thrice X, with V and II did fall ;
Ye Manx, take care, or suffer more you shall."

Chronicles of Man.

which the symbol has entirely lost its propriety, and has become obsolete and unmeaning. While England, Scotland, and Ireland were belligerent nations, the existence of Mona, as an independent state, depended on the armed neutrality and alternate protection it might challenge from any one against the hostile aggressions of the other two. The legs are *armed*, which denotes *self-*

defence. The spurs denote *speed*; and while, in whatever position they are placed, two of them fall into the attitude of supplication, the third, being upward and behind, appears to be kicking at the assailant, against whom the other two are imploring protection. The *vis*



Seal and Arms.

of the symbol is, that if England should seek to oppress the Island, it would soon engage Ireland or Scotland to afford protection; and if either of these two should assail it, that it would hasten to call England to its defence. The motto, an iambic dimeter—*QUOCUNQUE JECERIS STABIT: Whichever way you throw it, it will stand*—is very ingeniously contrived to agree, both in sense and style, with the intention and attitude of the legs, whether taken in English or Latin. You cannot change the position of the legs in the plan so as to alter their attitude, and no transposition of the words will change their sense. The occult moral of this emblem presents the instructive aphorism of—“A brave man struggling with the storms of fate.”

Alexander, having subdued the Island, placed it under the government of his nobles or thanes, whose

repeated acts of tyrannical oppression at length inspired the inhabitants with the resolution of throwing off the Scottish yoke, or perishing in the attempt. Bishop Mark, a Scotchman, however, being informed of their determination, interfered to prevent the effusion of blood, and obtained their mutual consent to decide the contest by thirty champions selected from each party. A place was accordingly chosen for the combat: extraordinary feats of heroism were performed; the native champions were all killed in the contest; and twenty-five of the Scottish warriors shared the same fate. This victory confirmed the conquest of the Scots, and the inhabitants, finding no alternative, submitted to their fate: the ancient regal government was abolished, and a military despotism established.

During the contentions between Bruce and Baliol for the Scottish crown, the Island was placed, for a time, under the protection of Edward I. On the conveyance of the Island, in 1291, to John Baliol, Alfrica, daughter of Olave the Black, and sister of Magnus, preferred her claim to the sovereignty of Man, and applied to Edward for the redress she could not obtain from Baliol. That her right was confirmed may be inferred from her having, in 1305, by a deed of gift, conveyed her right and interest in the Island to her husband Sir Simon de Montacute, whose son Sir William mortgaged its revenues to Anthony Beek, Bishop of Durham, to whom the king afterwards made a grant of it for life. On the death of this prelate, in 1307, Edward II., within the space of twelve months, bestowed it successively upon his favourites Piers de Gaveston, Gilbert Mac Gascall, and Henry de Beaumont.

These frequent changes, and the consequent unsettled

state of the country, afforded the Scots an opportunity of regaining possession of Man. In 1313, Bruce made a descent on the Island, and succeeded in driving out the English: he granted it to his nephew Randolph, Earl of Murray, during whose sway it was overrun and plundered by a numerous body of Irish under Richard de Mandeville.

In the reign of Edward III., a daughter of Mary, the daughter of Reginald, who had been assassinated by the knight Ivar, presented her claims to the sovereignty of the Island, and solicited the protection and assistance of that monarch. The king allowed her title, and by giving her in marriage to William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, son of the Sir William Montacute who had mortgaged the Island to Anthony Beek, united in their persons the right of the descendants of Olave the Black to the kingdom of Man. With the aid of the English king the earl was enabled to expel from the Island the Randolphys; and, in the year 1344, he was with much pomp crowned king of Man: thus, to the great joy of the people, was the government restored to its rightful possessors. In the year 1393, the Earl of Salisbury sold to Sir William le Scroop "the Isle of Man, with the title of king, and the right of being crowned with a golden crown."

Sir William le Seroop, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire, having been attainted and beheaded for treason, the Island, in 1399, was bestowed on Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and he having been attainted and banished, Henry IV. made a grant of it to Sir John Stanley for life. This deed was cancelled, and a new patent passed the great seal, in 1406, bestowing the Island, Castle, Peel, and Lordship of Man, and the Isles

appertaining thereto, with all the royalties, regalities, and franchises, with the patronage of the see, on him and his heirs, in as full and ample a manner as had been granted to any former lord or king; to be held of the crown of Great Britain, *per homagium legium*, paying to the king a cast of falcons at his coronation.* By this grant John Stanley became King of Man: he shortly afterwards married the heiress to Knowsley and Latham, and was made Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. This nobleman died in 1414.

From some early records it appears the House of Stanley, at an early period of their reign, began to adopt measures to settle the law and executive government, to grant the then waste lands under favourable copyhold tenures, in order to induce the holders to cultivate and improve the country—the whole being, in a great measure, a deserted wilderness ever since the downfall of the Norwegian power. In those days, predatory warfare and fishing were the principal pursuits of the rude inhabitants. Nor were the laws, up to that time, committed to writing. They were dispensed by the lord and the deemsters of the Island, and the local parliament, by a law denominated “breast law,”—doubtless after the Druidical form of dispensing justice. The lords of the House of Stanley made frequent visits to the Island; but chiefly governed it by lieutenants, who occupied the castles of Peel and Rushen, which were fortified with strong garrisons. From this time down to the commencement of the Civil Wars, in the reign of

* This honorary service continued to be rendered up to the time of the final cession of the Island to the British crown. The last occasion of its performance was on the coronation of George IV., in 1821, when the Duke of Atholl presented the customary pair of falcons.

Charles I., the Island enjoyed peace and uninterrupted prosperity. The second John Stanley died in 1432, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was created a baron, and died in 1459. Thomas, his son, succeeded him, and was created Earl of Derby, for the aid he rendered to Henry VII. with his forces at Bosworth Field. This nobleman's grandson, Thomas, the second Earl of Derby, relinquished the title of King of Man, being contented with that of lord only. "He preferred," he said, "being a great lord to a petty king." He died in 1522. Edward, the third earl, son of the last named Thomas, was a great favourite with Henry VIII. and his successors, and was reputed to have been very wealthy and munificent; he did little, however, to confer any lasting benefit on the country. Henry, the fourth Earl of Derby, and seventh Lord of Man, who succeeded his father in 1572, was one of the forty commissioners who sat on the trial of Mary, Queen of the Scots, and was one of the stern enemies of that unfortunate princess. He died in 1594, and left two sons, Ferdinand and William, who in turn became Lords of Man. The title of William was disputed by the three daughters of Ferdinand: with these, however, he effected a compromise; and, in 1610, obtained an "Act for assuring and establishing the Isle of Man in the name and blood of William, Earl of Derby." He, in 1637, resigned his dignities to his son James, Lord Strange, afterwards known in history as "the great earl."

During the Civil War, the Island remained steadily attached to the interests of the king, and was one of the last places that yielded to the authority of Cromwell. General Ireton, on behalf of the parliament, offered to James, Earl of Derby, the repossession of all his estates

in England, upon condition of his surrendering the Isle of Man; but the earl, in a highly-spirited reply, indignantly rejected the offer, and declared his intention to hang any future messenger who should be sent with



James, Seventh Earl of Derby.

similar proposals. After the relief of Latham House* and the battle of Bolton, the earl retired to the Isle of Man, where he continued to reside, actively engaged in protecting his interests, until 1651. In that year he again proceeded to England, where he raised a force, joined the royal army, was defeated, taken prisoner at Worcester, and beheaded at Bolton, October 16, 1651.

* John Birkenhead, in the *Mercurius Aulicus*, says, "The countess, it seems, stole the earl's breeches when he fled into the Isle of Man, and hath, in his absence, played the man at Latham House."

On the forfeiture of the estates of Earl James by parliament, the lordship of Man was conferred on Lord Fairfax; and Colonels Duckenfield and Birch were despatched with a fleet of ten sail and a considerable land force to attempt its reduction. The heroic Countess of Derby, who was then resident in Castle Rushen, was determined that the last possession of her children should not be given up without a struggle, and prepared for a vigorous resistance. On the appearance, however, of the hostile fleet, William Christian, the receiver-general, and commander of the insular infantry, unresistingly surrendered the Island. For this act the endless reproaches of the royalists have been heaped upon his memory; while the opposite party maintain that resistance, under the circumstances, would have been the extreme of rashness.

On the Restoration, in 1660, the Isle of Man returned into the possession of the Derby family. Two years afterwards, Charles, son of the ill-fated Earl James, notwithstanding his majesty's act of indemnity, ordered proceedings to be instituted against Christian for all his illegal actions. The subservient judges found him guilty of treason, ordered him to be shot, and declared his property forfeited. In the registry of Malew Church is the following record, which shows that he met his fate with fortitude:—

“Mr. William Christian, Ronaldsway, Receiver-general, was shot to death, at Hango Hill, Jan. 2, 1662, for surrendering the keys of the garrison to Oliver Cromwell's army. He died most penitently and most courageously, prayed earnestly, made an excellent speech, and next day was buried in the chancel of Kirk Malew.”

Subsequently, a petition was presented to Charles II., by George, the son of William Christian, against the

“illegal sentence of the Manx legislature:” restitution of the confiscated property was ordered to be made; and the two deemsters were imprisoned in the King’s Bench.

On the death of Earl Charles, in 1672, he was succeeded by his son William, who was averse to all court employment, being disgusted with the ingratitude of Charles II., and the injustice which he considered his family had sustained. He took but little interest in his Manx property; and, dying without issue, in 1702, was succeeded by his brother James. At this time the lordship of Man was approaching to destruction. The leases, which had been granted for three lives, having nearly expired, and no provision having been made relative to their renewal, the neglect of agriculture had become so general, that repeated seasons of scarcity and famine had occurred — the people being wholly given up to the fishery, or the pursuit of a contraband trade. Bishop Wilson pointed out the injurious system which had been pursued, and, his powerful efforts being seconded by a firm and respectful remonstrance from the Island legislature, prevailed upon his lordship to confer, in 1703, upon his Manx subjects the Act of Settlement, which is very justly called the Manx magna charta, and which may be considered as one of the most important occurrences in the civil history of the Island, as by it the lessees of estates were finally established in their possession, on the payment of certain fines, rents, and duties to the lords. From this period improvement become very perceptible.

James, dying childless, in 1736, was succeeded in the lordship by James, second Duke of Atholl, a descendant, through a female branch, of the seventh Earl of Derby.

In 1726, in order to put an end to the contraband trade of the Island, which had become so extensive as materially to affect the revenue of Great Britain, an act of parliament was passed authorising the Earl of Derby to sell the royalties and revenues of the Island; but, though many overtures were made for their purchase by government, no treaty was concluded till after the death of the duke, whose only daughter Charlotte, Baroness Strange, being married to her cousin James, male heir to the dukedom, conveyed to him the lordship of Man. Proposals for the purchase were revived in 1765, and measures having been introduced into parliament for the effectual prevention of the illicit trade of the Island, the duke and duchess agreed to alienate the sovereignty for £70,000. They reserved the manorial rights, the patronage of the see, and some emoluments and perquisites, respecting which a misunderstanding arose, in consequence of the British government claiming more than the duke and duchess intended by the treaty to relinquish; and, therefore, a further sum of £2,000 per annum was granted as an annuity to the duchess out of the Irish revenue: the sovereignty of the Island thus became vested in the crown of England. By the act of revestment the Island was more closely united to the parent country, and its prosperity has since been advancing progressively: the form of government has experienced no material change.

On the ground of inadequate compensation, their son John presented various petitions to parliament and to the privy council; but unsuccessfully, until the year 1805, when an act was passed, assigning to him and his heirs an additional grant of £3,000 a year, which was afterwards commuted for a definite sum. As his

grace was at that time a member of his Majesty's privy council, there is no doubt that he possessed considerable interest at court.

In endeavouring to promote the interests of his family in the Island, he met with considerable opposition from the natives, who strenuously opposed his measures on several occasions, conceiving them fraught with injustice, and tending to their injury. In 1823 popular feeling ran so high, that an attempt made by the duke, in conjunction with his nephew, the Hon. George Murray, then bishop, for recovering annually the sum of £6,000 in lieu of tithes, was rendered abortive. The same bishop, considering himself entitled to a tithe on all the green crops, obtained a judgment from the king in council in his favour, and attempted, in 1825, to collect the tithe of potatoes; but it created so much dissatisfaction, that tumults prevailed throughout every part of the Island. The assemblages of the people were so numerous and threatening that the regular troops were unable to control them. The disturbances and conflagrations that ensued induced his lordship to abandon his claim.

In 1825, an act passed both houses of parliament, authorising the lords of the treasury to treat with the duke for the purchase of his remaining interest in the Island. The duke, being very unpopular at that time, and much dissatisfied with his position in the Island, willingly embraced the proposal, and the valuation was left to arbitrators appointed on both sides. These, in the year 1829, awarded the further sum of £416,114 for his rights "in and over the soil, as lord of the manor, with all his landed property, courts baron, rents, services, and other incidents to such courts belonging;

their waters, commons, and other lands ; inland waters, fisheries, and mills ; and all mines, minerals, and quarries, according to their present rights therein ; felons' goods, deodands, waifs, estrays, and wrecks at sea ; together with the patronage of the bishopric, and of the other ecclesiastical benefices in the said Island, to which they were entitled ; and which they had, since 1765, continued to hold of the crown :'' and thus was the Island, with all its privileges and immunities, ceded to the British government. After having been governor-in-chief of the Island more than fifty years, the duke died at Dunkeld, September 29th, 1830, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

When the father of the late duke, in 1765, disposed of the fiscal dues of the Island, the British government appointed a lieutenant-governor, invested with full power to act in the absence of the governor, the Duke of Atholl. Colonel Smelt was appointed to this office in 1805, and filled it for the period of twenty-seven years. He died November 29th, 1832, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. A fluted Doric column, on an elevated base, wrought in white freestone, was raised to his memory : it stands on the Parade, in Castletown, and is the only monument of the kind ever erected to a public functionary on this Island. Colonel Smelt was succeeded by Colonel Ready, who administered the government till his death, July 9th, 1845.

Frequent complaints having been preferred, that inasmuch as the lieutenant-governor was chancellor, and to whose decision numerous cases involving much legal discrimination were referred, the government, in deference to the expressed wishes of the inhabitants, appointed the Hon. Charles Hope, uncle of the present Earl of Hope-

town, at that time M.P. for the county of Linlithgow, to the office—this honourable gentleman having been regularly brought up to the Scottish and English bars. Although his excellency and a portion of the people differ somewhat in opinion as to the necessity and propriety of certain political changes, no one questions his attention to the public business, and impartiality in the administration of justice.

Within the last twenty or thirty years the Island has made astonishing progress in civilisation. Its institutions, necessarily founded on the model of those of barbarous times, are gradually being adapted to the spirit of the age.

CHAPTER III.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Government of the See—Origin of its Title—Arms of the United Bishopric of Sodor and Man—Establishment of Christianity by St. Patrick—His Successors—Present Armorial Bearing of the See—Succession of Bishops—Annexation of the See to that of Carlisle—Restoration of the Bishopric to the Island—Commutation of the Insular Tithes—Dissent.

FOR ecclesiastical purposes, the diocese of Sodor and Man is divided into seventeen parishes: fourteen being vicarages and three rectories. The church of Man is governed by a bishop, an archdeacon, and a vicar-general. The bishop, besides his ecclesiastical jurisdiction, is a baron of the Isle, ranks next to the governor, and is a member of the council: he enjoys all the dignities and spiritual rights of the English bishops, with the exception of having a vote in the House of Peers, in which, by courtesy only, he has a seat. The archdeacon is the spiritual magistrate, and holds courts, in person or by his official, as the bishop does by his vicar-general: these, with the bishop and archdeacon's registrars, compose the consistorial court. The patronage of the bishopric and other ecclesiastical benefices—with the exception of the vicarages of Patrick, German, Jurby, and Braddan, in the gift of the bishop—is vested in the British crown.

The bishops of Man, for some years after the establishment of Christianity, were, by right of conversion, consecrated by St. Patrick; but it does not appear by whom that ceremony was performed on Maughold and his successors up to 1113, in which year Wymund, who had been chosen bishop by the people, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York. With that province this diocese was connected till about 1181, from which time, for more than one hundred and fifty years, the Archbishop of Drontheim was acknowledged metropolitan. During the fourteenth century the relations of the Island with the neighbouring kingdoms were in a much disturbed state, and its bishops, in doubt whom they should acknowledge as immediate superior, had their appointments confirmed by the court of Rome. Subsequently, the see of Man was attached to the province of Canterbury, from which it was severed in 1542 by Henry VIII., and finally placed under the jurisdiction of York.

At present, as it was originally, the see is confined in extent to the Isle of Man, though, in the letters mandatory directing the installation of a bishop, the title used is, "Bishop of Man, of Sodor and Man, and of Sodor of Man." The origin of the word Sodor in this title has given rise to a variety of conjectures, for the most part more ingenious than true, and hinged on but slight historical data. In the following account of the foundation of the see and etymology of its name the conflicting opinions entertained on the subject have been collated, and, as far as practicable, thrown into a current form.

The bishopric of Sodor, comprising the Western Isles of Scotland, was constituted, in 838, by Pope Gregory IV., and received its name from the cathedral church in

Iona, erected by St. Columba,* and dedicated to our Saviour,—in Greck, σωτηρ (Soter). The see of Man can claim a greater antiquity, having been founded by St. Patrick, as will subsequently be shown, nearly four hundred years earlier. On the conquest of the Hebrides and this Island by Magnus, King of Norway, in the beginning of the eleventh century, these bishoprics were united under the title of “Sodor and Man.”† This union subsisted till the annexation of the Island to the English crown, towards the close of the fourteenth century, when, on the decease of the then bishop, a diocesan was elected by the clergy of the Isles, and another by the clergy of Man. Since the partition, the bishops have styled themselves variously—Man, Sodor and Man, and Sodor of Man—giving the name Sodor to St. Patrick’s Isle, the little island near Peel, on which stand the ruins of Peel Castle, the cathedral church of St. Germain, and the church of St. Patrick.‡

If correctly described in Keith’s “Catalogue of Scottish Bishops,” the ancient armorial bearing of the see—azure, St. Columba at sea in a cock-boat all proper in

* Following the earlier example of Maughold, St. Columba, A.D. 563, set out from Ireland “in a wicker boat covered with hides, accompanied by twelve of his friends and followers, and landed in the Island of Hi or Iona.”—*Smith’s Life of St. Columba*, 1798, p. 13.

† *Cruttwell’s Works of Bishop Wilson*, 1782, vol. i., p. 454. While in their possession, the Norwegians, to distinguish the see from that of Drontheim, called *Nordereys*, conferred on Man and the Isles the name of *Sudereys*, or *Insulæ Sodorenses*; and hence, many writers contend, the origin of Sodor. To overthrow this conjecture, it is only necessary to adduce the fact that the bishopric of Sodor had been instituted centuries before the arrival of the Norwegians in Man. On this subject other opinions exist, but generally so devoid of probability as to be unworthy quotation.

‡ Thus we read in a grant from Thomas, second Earl of Derby, to Bishop Hesketh, A.D. 1505:—“*Ecclesiam cathedralem Sancti Garmani in Holm, Sodor vel Pele vocatum*,”—the cathedral church of St. Germain in Holm, called Sodor or Pcel.

chief, over head a blazing star, or—must be attributed to the period of the union of the two bishoprics ; though, from its agreement with the story of his arrival on the Island, Mr. Cumming is rather



disposed to consider the figure in the boat as that of Maugh-old : he was, too, the senior saint, and held by the Manx in great veneration.

The statement of Hector Boetius — that Crathlint, King of Scotland, A.D. 286, erected in the Isle of Man a stately church, called Sodorense Fanum, for the accommodation of those Christians who had fled from England on the occasion of Diocletian's persecution, and appointed Amphibalus the first bishop therein — though adopted by Spotswood and Buchanan, must be received with caution. If authentic, it is curious that no corroboration exists, even in tradition, of the establishment of Christianity prior to the arrival of St. Patrick, more than a century after the martyrdom of Amphibalus.

The better supported account of Sacheverel, followed by Bishop Wilson and other writers of repute, is, that the Christian faith was first planted in Man by St. Patrick. In A.D. 444, the tutelar saint of Ireland, in company with thirty religious persons, while on a voyage from Liverpool to that country, was by a violent tempest driven to this Island, where, finding the inhabitants sunk in gross idolatry and addicted to the art of magic, he remained three years, and, by his unceasing labours, powerful eloquence, and the astonishing miracles he wrought, succeeded in subverting the barbarous system

of Druidism, and grafting on the minds of the people faith in the mild doctrines of the cross. Previous to his departure, "he appointed," writes Jocelinus, in "*Vita Pratricii*," "one of his own disciples, a man holy and prudent, named Germanus, and raised to the episcopate by himself, to rule over the infant church: and he placed the episcopal seat on a certain promontory, which to this day is called Patriek's Island." "It is remarked," says Sacheverel, "for the honour of the Manx nation, that the Christian church was established there sixty-nine years before that of Bangor in Wales, which is the first bishoprie we read of amongst the Britons; and one hundred and fourteen years before the preaching of Austin the monk."

St. German—to whom is dedicated the cathedral church—divided the Island into quarterlands, for every four of which he caused a chapel to be erected,* and "so absolutely settled the business of religion, that the Island never afterwards relapsed." He died before St. Patrick; and, to supply his place, the apostle of the Manx church consecrated, and sent to fill the episcopal chair, Conindrius and Romulus, one of whom survived St. Patrick five years.

The next on the list is Maughold, who, originally chief of a band of kerns or Irish banditti, was captured

* In *Wood's Account of the Isle of Man*, p. 246, the quarterlands are stated to have amounted originally to six hundred, which would give one hundred and fifty as the number of chapels; and that this number of chapels, extraordinary as it may appear, had actually been erected, there seems no reason to doubt: the remains of some are yet to be seen, while the names of not a few estates serve to point out the localities where others have stood: e.g., in Kirk German is *Ballakilworrey*, the estate near the church of St. Mary; in Andreas *Ballakiel*, and in Rushen *Ballakilley*, the estate near the church; *Ballakilmartin* in Onchan; *Ballakilpatrick* in Rushen, &c., &c.

while engaged in a plundering excursion, and afterwards converted to the Christian faith by St. Patrick. Desirous of withdrawing from the scenes of his former exploits, or as an act of penance, with his hands and feet manacled, he embarked in a frail wicker boat, unmindful whither he should be driven: drifted by the north wind towards the Isle of Man, he was cast ashore at the headland still known by his name. Released from his perilous situation, he retired to the mountains, and, devoting his life to the exercise of religious duties, became so eminent for piety, that, on the death of Romulus, he was elected bishop, A.D. 498, by the unanimous voice of the people. So widely spread was his reputation for sanctity, that the renowned St. Bridget was induced to make a voyage from Ireland to receive from his hand the veil of perpetual virginity. To Maughold is ascribed the present division of the Island into parishes, that by St. German into quarterlands having been found too minute. He died A.D. 553, and was buried in the church which bears his name, and where his shrine continued to be held in high repute till the time of the Reformation.

According to tradition, the successors of Maughold were—St. Lomanus, St. Conaghan, and St. Marown, the patrons of the parishes of Lonan, Onchan, and Marown. It is known, however, that Conanus, tutor to the sons of Eugenius, fourth King of Scotland, occupied the see A.D. 600. From this date, though the names of Contentus, Baldus, and Malchus have been handed down, there is no recorded succession of bishops until the eleventh century. In 1025, St. Brandon, to whom is dedicated the parish church of Braddan, was bishop.

The “Chronicon Insulæ Manniæ” begins the list thus:—“These are the bishops who filled the episcopal

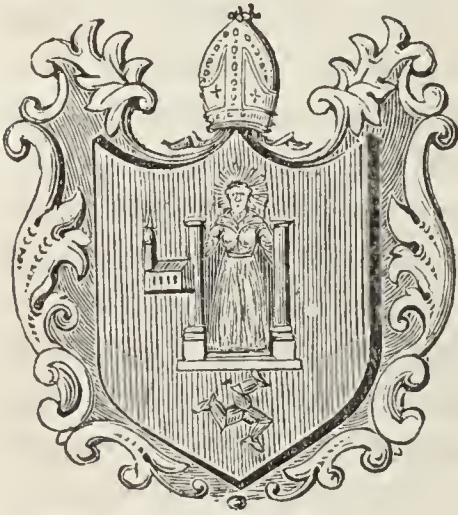
see of Man, since the time of Goddard Crownan (A.D. 1077), and a few years before." A short time prior to the reign of Goddard Crovan, Roolwer was consecrated bishop. He was succeeded by William; and William by Aumond Mc. Olay, who was bishop at the time of the Norwegian conquest.

Wymund, son of Jole, a native, occupied the bishopric in 1113, and was the first who held the combined sees of Sodor and Man: he died about 1151. Wymund was followed in due succession by—John, a monk of Sais, in Normandy; Gamaliel, an Englishman, who died 1181, and was interred at Peterborough; Reginald, a Norwegian, the first Bishop of Man consecrated by the Archbishop of Drontheim, and to whom the clergy granted a third of the tithes in lieu of all episcopal exactions; Christian Archadiensis; Michael, a Manxman, a person possessed of many excellent qualities; Nicholas de Meux, Abbot of Furness, who resigned in 1217; Reginald, nephew of Olave the Black, a person of exemplary piety; John, son of Harfare, who, by a melancholy accident, was burnt to death in his bed; Simon, the founder of the cathedral of St. Germain's, a prelate of great discretion, and learned in the Holy Scriptures; Lawrence, a native, and for several years archdeacon, unfortunately drowned with King Harold and his queen, on their return from Norway, A.D. 1247. The see then remained vacant nearly six years, and was next occupied by Richard, an Englishman, in whose time the Island was taken possession of by the Scots.

In 1275, Marcus, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, was nominated to the see by Alexander III., of Scotland. Bishop Mark was banished by the Manxmen; and, for this act, the Island remained under interdict three years.

Being at length recalled, the natives, by way of commuting the penalty, agreed to pay him a penny for every house containing a fire-place: this tax, called the *smoke penny*, is still collected, as a perquisite, by the parish clerks. He died A.D. 1303, in extreme old age, and was buried in St. Germain's.

The modern sign armorial of the bishopric — gules, the Virgin Mary, on three ascents, with her arms extended between two pillars, on the dexter a church: in base the three legs: the shield surmounted by a mitre — is conjectured, from the insertion of the present arms of the Island, which, as previously mentioned, were adopted on the Scottish conquest, to have been introduced about this period.



Arms of the Bishopric.

Bishop Mark was succeeded by—Allan, of Galloway, who governed the church with honour and integrity till his death, in 1331; Gilbert, also of Galloway, who filled the see but two years and a half; Bernard, the famous Abbot of Arbroath, for many years Lord-chancellor of Scotland, in the reign of Robert I., who died in 1333; Thomas, a native of Scotland, the first that exacted twenty shillings by way of procuration from the Manx clergy, and also the tenth of all taxes paid by aliens employed in the herring fishery; William Russell, Abbot of Rushen, elected by the whole of the clergy, and consecrated at Avignon by Pope Clement VI., who died in 1374, having been bishop for twenty-six years; John

Duncan, a native, who, also elected by the clergy, was confirmed at Avignon by Pope Gregory XI., and consecrated by Cardinal Praestine: on his return home he was made prisoner, and detained in irons for two years at Bologna, in Picardy, whence he was obliged to ransom himself for five hundred marks: he died in 1380; and on his death, the diocese was divided into its two primitive bishopries, the clergy of Man electing as their prelate Robert Waldby, and the clergy of Iona a person named John.

Bishop Waldby held the see of Man for twenty-two years, and was followed in the episcopal chair by—John Sprotton, the first bishop mentioned in the insular records; Richard Pulley, the first appointment by the Stanley family; John Grene, Vicar of Dunehurch, in Warwickshire; Thomas Burton; Richard Oldham, who died in 1486.

Huan Hesketh was appointed to the bishopric in 1487: in 1506, he obtained from Thomas, Earl of Derby, a confirmation to himself and successors of all the lands and privileges belonging to the Bishops of Man: he died in 1510, and was succeeded by John, of whom nothing is known beyond his being a party to an indenture in 1532.

Thomas Stanley held the see in 1542, the year in which the act was passed for severing the bishopric from the province of Canterbury, and annexing it to that of York: Bishop Stanley opposed this measure, and was, in 1545, deprived. In his place, Robert Ferrar was appointed; and he, being translated to St. David's, was succeeded by Henry Mann, on whose decease, in 1556, Thomas Stanley was restored by Queen Mary, and at the same time made governor of the Island.

The next on the list is John Salisbury, who died in 1573, and after whose decease the see was kept vacant for three years. In 1587, John Merrick was sworn bishop, and also appointed governor: this prelate furnished Camden with the materials for the History of the Isle of Man published in his "Britannia." He died in 1599, and was succeeded by—George Lloyd, removed to Chester; John Phillips, one of the most celebrated preachers of his time, said to have translated the Prayer Book into Manx, though this translation is not now extant; William Foster, who died in 1635; Richard Parr, who, though described by Chaloner as eminent for piety and learning, became more notorious for his vices than illustrious for his virtues.

Samuel Rutter, tutor to Lord Strange, and long time archdeacon of the Island, was inducted to the see in 1661, after it had been left unoccupied seventeen years. Bishop Rutter was a friend and companion of the great Earl of Derby, who, in his letters to his son, expresses a high opinion of the prelate. He governed the church with great prudence till his death, in 1663, when he was succeeded by Dr. Isaac Barrow.

To this learned divine the Manx people are particularly indebted: he was an eminently pious man; and to him the clergy owe much. For these, by his personal influence with Charles II., he obtained a grant of £100 annually from the royal bounty; and, by means of a subscription set on foot by him in England, purchased the impropriate tithes of the Island from the Earl of Derby. He also placed two estates of his own, called Ballagilley and Hango Hill, in the hands of trustees for the maintenance of three boys at the academic school. This fund having, in process of time, greatly

accumulated, the trustees, with some other assistance, erected King William's College. To the great loss of the Island, he was removed to the see of St. Asaph, but in what year appears uncertain.

Dr. Henry Bridgeman was called to fill the episcopal chair in 1671, and was followed in its occupancy, A.D. 1682, by John Lake, who was translated to Bristol in 1684, and again to Chichester in 1685. This prelate was one of the seven bishops who were committed to the Tower, in 1688, by James II., for petitioning him against the publication of his "Declaration for Liberty of Conscience." His successor was Dr. Baptist Levinz, who died in 1693.

The see then remained vacant for four years, when Dr. Thomas Wilson was, to use his own expression, "forced into the bishopric." On his arrival, he found the episcopal residence in ruins; the churches throughout the Island in a very dilapidated state; and a people, with whose language he was unacquainted, depressed by poverty and neglect—not merely rude and uncivilized, but with principles greatly debased by illicit traffic, then almost their only pursuit. He soon began, however, to reform abuses, and to promote the interests of religion. The difficulty respecting the Manx language was of no long continuance, as he was soon able to deliver his paternal exhortations in that tongue, and to convince his flock how much their real good was his sole object. Although the revenue of the bishopric did not exceed £300 in money, he was enabled, by economy and good management, not only to keep due hospitality and give liberally to the poor, but to accomplish many things for the benefit of the Island. For a time he occupied himself in restoring the impoverished state of the church

revenues, in repairing the churches, and establishing parochial schools. He rebuilt and enlarged Bishop's Court, making it commodious enough for the reception of a number of young men, whom he educated under his own eye, for the purpose of having a succession of competent clergymen. He founded a new chapel at Castletown, and another (St. Matthew's) at Douglas, both of which he consecrated—the former in 1701, and the latter in 1708. In restoring the parish churches, he always set the example of a very large subscription from his own purse, and exerted his influence where he knew there was ability in others. His deeds of benevolence were unwearied; at his door the indigent were always sure of relief; indeed, he was so charitable, that it was not unaptly observed by a gentleman who knew him well, “that his lordship kept beggars from everybody's door but his own.” He published sermons, homilies, and other religious works. He framed a code of ecclesiastical law, afterwards sanctioned by the insular legislature, which was so much approved of by Lord-chancellor King, that he declared, “If the ancient discipline of the church were lost, it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man.” His zeal, however, in maintaining his episcopal authority in matters of religion and morality, sometimes involved him in difficulties and disputes. A copy of the *Independent Whig*, a publication which he considered subversive of the discipline of the established church, having been presented to the public library of the Island, he ordered it to be seized; but the governor committed the person who had acted on his authority to prison, and detained him, despite the remonstrances of the bishop, until the book was restored.

Soon after this, a much more serious dispute took place between the heads of the government and the church. In 1719, the wife of Governor Horne accused a Mrs. Puller, against whom she had some enmity, of a criminal intimacy with Sir James Poole; and on this ground Archdeacon Horrobin, the governor's chaplain, debarred Mrs. Puller from the sacrament. To establish her innocence, this lady and Sir James Poole, with compurgators of the best character, made oath before the bishop denying the charge. No evidence being produced of their guilt, they were accordingly cleared of the scandalous imputation cast on them, and Mrs. Horne was required to ask pardon of the parties unjustly traduced. This she not only refused to do, but treated the bishop and the censures of the church with contempt. For this disrespect to the ecclesiastical law she was interdicted from receiving the Lord's Supper: Archdeacon Horrobin, however, admitted her to the communion, and was, in consequence, suspended from his office. The archdeacon, instead of referring the matter to his metropolitan, the Archbishop of York, threw himself on the civil power, where he correctly calculated on receiving protection.

At the conclusion of a Tynwald Court, after nearly all the members had retired, the governor, on the ground of the illegality of the proceedings against Archdeacon Horrobin, made an order in the name of the whole, fining the bishop £50, and the two vicars-general £20 each. On their refusal to pay these penalties, they were all three imprisoned in the dungeon of Castle Rushen, where they were for two months treated, in every respect, like persons committed for high treason. The indignation of the people on the incarceration of their bishop

was great. They assembled in crowds around the prison walls, and with difficulty were prevented from levelling the governor's house with the ground; nor was it preserved but by the interposition of the bishop. An appeal from these proceedings of the governor and his officials was made to the king in council; and it was recommended by the law officers of the crown that the bishop and vicars should deposit their fines, as a means of procuring their release, with an assurance that such an act would not prejudice their appeal. Rejected by the privy council as informal, the petition was thereupon forwarded to the Earl of Derby. The result, after two years' prosecution, was, that the whole proceedings were declared to be illegal; the fines were of course rescinded, though no provision was made for the recovery of the costs; and the suspension of Archdeacon Horrobin was cancelled. The expenses of this protracted suit fell heavily on the bishop, though he was assisted by a subscription, raised without his knowledge, amounting to nearly £300; but "this was not a sixth part of what it cost him for lawyers and witnesses." To reimburse him, George I. offered him the see of Exeter, then vacant; but no prospect of emolument could induce the single-hearted bishop to desert his flock:* like Goldsmith's village pastor,

"Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change his place."

* Previous to this, Queen Anne had offered to prefer him to an English bishopric; and in 1735, the queen of George II. was very desirous of keeping him in England, but he would not be persuaded. One day, as he was coming to pay his duty to the queen, when she had several prelates with her, she turned round to her levee, and said, "See here, my lords, is a bishop who does not come for a translation." "No, indeed, and please your majesty," said our good bishop, "I will not leave my wife in my old age because she is poor."—*Cruttwell's Life of Bishop Wilson*.

About 1730, Bishop Wilson succeeded in establishing a fund for the support of the widows and children of the Manx clergy. In 1699, he “began a foundation of parochial libraries;” but of these, though protected by an act of Tynwald, scarce a trace remains. Dr. Wilson was engaged in the translation of the Scriptures into Manx at the time of his death, the 5th of March, 1755, in the 93rd year of his age, and 58th of his consecration.



The Rt. Rev. Father in God, Thomas Wilson, D.D.

The memory of this pious prelate will ever be revered in the Isle of Man. “To think of Bishop Wilson with veneration, is only to agree,” said Dr. Samuel Johnson, “with the whole Christian world.”* For the great sanc-

* “Cardinal Fleury wanted much to see him, and sent over on purpose to inquire after his health, his age, and the date of his consecration; as

tity and rectitude of his life he was no less eminently distinguished, than for his benevolence, hospitality, and unremitting attention to the wants and happiness of the people entrusted to his guardian care, by all classes of whom he was beloved and looked up to as a father. To use the words of a writer in a popular periodical:—"In Bishop Wilson we witness the nearest recent approach in the church of England to a truly primitive bishop." Even at the present day, few strangers of any eminence leave the Island without visiting his humble tomb in Michael churchyard.

Bishop Wilson was succeeded by Dr. Mark Hildesley, Rector of Holwell, Bedfordshire, a man of kindred spirit, and well calculated to heal the wounds so deeply inflicted by the decease of his pious exemplar, and who executed all the duties of his important trust with zeal and fidelity. In furtherance of his benevolent designs towards promoting the welfare of his charge, the bishop was greatly assisted by an income of £450 per annum, derived from the mastership of Sherburn Hospital, to which he was presented, in 1767, on his resignation of Holwell. His first great work was to complete, with the assistance of his clergy, the Manx version of the Bible, commenced by his predecessor; and so deeply was he interested in the accomplishment of this design, that he was often heard to say, "He only wished to live to see it finished, and then he should be happy, die when he would." On Saturday, 28th November, 1772, he received the last part of the translation of the Scriptures. On the Mon-

they were the two oldest bishops, and he believed the poorest, in Europe; at the same time inviting him to France. The bishop sent the cardinal an answer, which gave him so high an opinion of him, that he obtained an order that no French privateer should ravage the Isle of Man."—*Cruttwell's Life of Bishop Wilson.*

day following he was seized with palsy, which entirely prostrated his mental as well as physical powers, and died on the 7th December, to the deep sorrow of the people, by whom he was held in high esteem. He was, at his own request, buried at Kirk Michael, near the tomb of Bishop Wilson. When Dr. Hildesley was at Scarborough, in 1764, the following lines were stuck up in the spa room: being taken down by a friend, and presented to the bishop, they were found amongst his papers after his death, with these words written under them:—"From vain glory in human applause, *Deus me liberet et conservet.*"

"If to paint folly, till her friends despise,
And wisdom, till her foes would fain be wise;
If angel-sweetness—if a godlike mind,
That melts, with Jesus, over all mankind;
If this can form a bishop—and it can,
Though lawn were wanting—*Hildesley's* the man."

Sunday-school instruction was commenced by Bishop Hildesley in the Isle of Man before it was practised elsewhere, and with considerable success.

The next three bishops of Man were—Dr. Richard Richmond, who died in 1780; Dr. George Mason, during whose episcopate St. George's Church, Douglas, was erected; and Dr. Claudius Cregan. Of these it has been said, that "the first was only remarkable for his unbending haughtiness; the second was disgraced by a derangement in his circumstances utterly inconsistent with his station; and the last, from the absence of all energy of mind, could not sustain the dignity of his office."

In 1813 the Duke of Atholl conferred the bishopric on his nephew, the Hon. Dr. George Murray. Bishop

Murray thoroughly repaired the episcopal residence of Bishop's Court, adding a small neat chapel to the east wing. The grounds of Bishop's Court he also laid out with considerable taste. To the church, which had sadly suffered in character under the presidency of his immediate predecessors, Bishop Murray did good service, by purifying the ministry of several priests whose lives had been a scandal to their holy order. By endeavouring, however, to enforce the collection of a tithe on all the green crops, and to commute the revenues of the see for £6,000, he became extremely unpopular. With the view of allaying the discontent of the inhabitants, caused by these attempts on the part of the bishop, the British government translated Dr. Murray to Rochester.

The Earl of Ripon, at that time prime minister, recommended Dr. William Ward, Rector of Great Hawkesley, in Essex, to his majesty to fill the vacancy, "because," as his lordship subsequently remarked, "I knew his zeal, his devotion to his sacred profession, his upright and pious mind; and I was confident that he would undertake the duties of the see with an unalterable determination to perform them." On his appointment, in 1827, the want of church accommodation was an evil much felt. The bishop, by his personal exertions in appealing to the benevolence, piety, and charity of his friends, succeeded in raising £8,000 in England, and in the Island £4,000. With these sums eight new churches were erected, some enlarged, and others, in a state of dilapidation, substantially repaired.

On the recommendation of the church commissioners, the British parliament, in 1836, passed an act for uniting this see to that of Carlisle. By the exertions of the bishop and his clergy, seconded by a strong remon-

stranee from the bishops of the English church, a short bill was introduced into parliament, in 1837, and passed the following year, by which the bishoprie was restored to the Island.

Dr. Ward died 26th January, 1838, and Dr. James Bowstead was “appointed to the bishoprie of the Isle of Man and Sodor.” To the efforts of this prelate is mainly owing the formation of the Diocesan Society; but the object which most claimed his interest was the improvement of the defective system of education prevailing in the parish schools. The short period of his episcopacy on the Island did not, however, allow him the opportunity of bringing into operation his acknowledged intentions—to augment the salaries of the masters, and appoint men better qualified for the charge. Carrying with him the respect of the Manx people, he was removed, in 1840, to the see of Lichfield, and was succeeded by Dr. Henry Pepys, brother of the late Lord Cottenham, who was installed at St. Mary’s, Castletown, on the 8th May following. On the translation of Bishop Pepys to the see of Worcester, in 1841, he was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Vowler Short, Rector of St. George’s, Bloomsbury, who made himself particularly active in extending the system of parochial school education, and exacting regularity of discipline within the pale of the church: with the dissenting community, however, he was no favourite, having frequently denounced them as schismatics in his convocation charges. Dr. Short had, for several years, during the incapacity of the late bishop, administered the affairs of the diocese of St. Asaph, and in 1846, on the death of the incumbent, was promoted to that see. He was succeeded by Dr. Shirley, who died in the following year, soon after his installation.

Dr. Shirley was followed in the episcopate by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Robert John Eden, who, by the death of his brother, in 1848, succeeded to the peerage as Baron Auckland—the only instance of a Manx bishop being entitled to a vote in the House of Lords. By his piety, talents, unostentatious benevolence, and unaffected kindness; by the zeal he manifested in furthering the important work of education; and by his endeavours to supply clergymen, and furnish church accommodation to the neglected portions of the Island, Lord Auckland endeared himself to all classes of the people, to whose deep regret he was removed, in 1854, to the see of Bath and Wells. His successor, “the hard-working Rector of Warrington,” the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Horace Powys, a brother of Lord Lilford, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, on Tuesday, 25th July, in the same year, and was, on the following Friday, installed in St. Mary’s, Castletown. In his previous office, Dr. Powys was known as a zealous and energetic minister—one to whom the advancement of education was an object deep at heart; and his antecedents afford the presumption that the duties of the more onerous and exalted position he now fills will be earnestly and faithfully performed. His labours have been well inaugurated by a design for the erection of a cathedral chapel as a centenary memorial of the venerable Bishop Wilson, subscriptions to which he has used the extent of his influence to promote; while towards renovating the episcopal residence, which, on his arrival, he found in a dilapidated, and even ruinous condition, his endeavours have been successful in obtaining from the Tynwald Court authority to pledge the revenue of the see for the sum of £2,000.

In 1839, the insular legislature passed an act commuting the tithes of the Island for £5,050, which is apportioned as follows:—

To the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man ..	£1515	0	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Patrick ...	141	8	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of German ...	141	8	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Marown ..	141	8	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Michael ..	141	8	0
To the Rector of the Parish of Ballaugh.	303	0	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Jurby.....	141	8	0
To the Rector of the Parish of Andreas..	707	0	0
To the Chaplain of a Chapel of Ease in the said Parish of Andreas.....	101	0	0
To the Rector of the Parish of Bride....	303	0	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Lezayre... ..	141	8	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Maughold.	141	8	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Lonan....	141	8	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Conchan..	141	8	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Braddan ..	141	8	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Santon ...	141	8	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Malew....	141	8	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Arbory ...	141	8	0
To the Vicar of the Parish of Rushen... ..	141	8	0
To the Trustees nominated in conveyance of the Improprate Tithes of Michael, made by Dr. Thomas Wilson, for the benefit of clergymen's widows.....	141	8	0

These sums are independent of the lands attached to the see, the yearly rental of which exceeds £500, and the glebes belonging to the vicarages. The crown tithes were also commuted by the same act for £550.

In addition to the seventeen parish churches, there are chapels, in connection with the established church, amounting to a similar number:—in Braddan, St. Matthew's, St. George's, St. Barnabas's, and St. Thomas's, in Douglas, and St. Luke's, at Baldwin; in Andreas,

St. Jude's ; in Lezayre, St. Stephen's, at Sulby ; in Lonan, Christ's, in Laxey Glen ; in German, St. John the Baptist's, at St. John's, and St. John the Evangelist's, at Cronk-e-Voddy ; in Malew, St. Mary's, in Castletown, St. Mark's, and the College ; in Maughold, St. Paul's, in Ramsey, St. Mary's, at Ballure, and one lately erected at the Dhoon ; in Michael, St. Nicholas's, at Bishop's Court ; and in Patrick, St. James's, at Dalby.

The established religion of the Island is that of the episcopal Church of England. Service is performed in most of the country churches alternately in English and Manx. The clergy are held in high respect, and are most exemplary in the discharge of their vocations.

DISSENT.

When the Island was granted to Fairfax, during the commonwealth, no attempt was made to disturb the episcopal form of worship. Shortly after the promulgation of their peculiar doctrines in England, the followers of Fox and Penn found their way to the Isle of Man, and were successful in converting several of the natives to their faith and mode of worship ; but they were not allowed to remain in peace. Persecuted for conscience' sake, by the heads of the government, the bishop, and the clergy, the Quakers or Friends were ultimately driven from the Isle, and their property confiscated ; and now the only trace of their former existence is their burial-ground in the parish of Maughold, called "Rollick ny Quakeryn." John Wesley was the next who attempted to plant his doctrines, or rather to enforce the vital ones of the Church of England — "salvation by faith" — in this Island ; and for this purpose, in 1775, he sent over one of his preachers, named Crook, who, after much

labour and persecution, succeeded in forming a society, which Wesley himself visited in the year 1777. At present, the Wesleyan Methodists are in possession of fifty-four chapels, which are scattered in every direction over the country, and number in society about three thousand members. In 1819 the Primitive Methodists established themselves, and have erected many chapels in different parts. The Independents or Congregationalists have a chapel at Douglas, and another in the vicinity. The Roman Catholics, who formerly occupied the chapel about a mile from Douglas, on the Castle-town-road, dedicated to St. Bridget, the founder of the Nunnery, have removed into Atholl-street. In connection with the Church of Scotland, is a neat place of worship in Finch-road. Besides these are several other less important sects, who have meeting-rooms, but no places of worship erected for themselves.

In no part of the world is religious toleration better established than in this Island—not even Britain, with all her boasted religious freedom, excepted—no licence being required, either for the preacher or the place in which he ministers ; and liberty of conscience is enjoyed by all.

CHAPTER IV.

NATURAL HISTORY.

BY THE LATE EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.,
REGIUS PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY
OF EDINBURGH.*

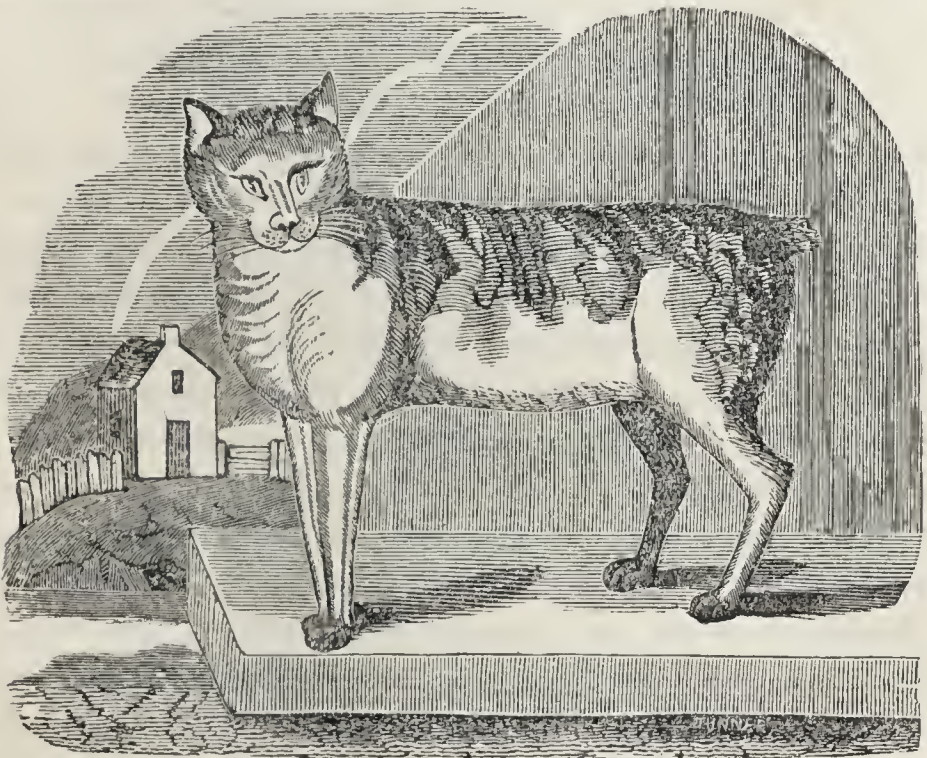
Zoology—Entomology—Conchology—Botany—Geology.

ZOOLOGY.

IN common with Ireland, this Island is exempt from venomous reptiles and toads, as neither serpents nor toads are found in it; but frogs are abundant, though they are popularly believed to have been imported—an idea for which there is no foundation. *Lacerta sterpium*, sand lizard, is common in the north; and *Lacerta agilis*, common lizard, found in old hedges

* The following eloquently worded, brief account of this distinguished naturalist, (by whom this chapter on Natural History was expressly written for this Guide,) appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* for February, 1855, prefacing some Lines to his Memory, by George Wilson, Esq., Edinburgh:—"Edward Forbes was born in the Isle of Man, in February, 1815, and died near Edinburgh, on the 18th of November, 1854, in his fortieth year, six months after his appointment to the Regius Chair of Natural History in the University of that city. His great and varied gifts and accomplishments, his remarkable discoveries, and his singularly loveable, generous, and catholic spirit, made him an object of esteem and affection to a very wide circle of friends, and a still wider circle of acquaintances. All were exulting in the prospect of the long and honourable career which awaited him, when, in the height of his glory and usefulness, he was suddenly stricken by a fatal disease, and died after a brief illness."

and dry banks, in every part of the Island: *Triton palustris*, warty eft, and *Triton punctatus*, common eft, are by no means rare in their different habitats everywhere. Several of the more common of the four-footed English annoyances are absent—such as foxes, badgers, and moles. It is said that deer formerly inhabited the mountains, but they, like their great prototype, the fossil elk, have long since passed away. The only remarkable quadruped peculiar to the Island, and of which it can boast, is the tailless cat, an accidental variety of the common species, *Felis catus*, frequently showing no traces of caudal vertebra, and in others a merely rudimental substitute for it.



Rumpy Cat.

Of game birds, a few of the partridge and quail remain, but grouse is no longer to be found. Snipes are abundant. That rare bird, the Manx puffin, *Procellaria*

anglorum, formerly an inhabitant of the Calf, is no longer to be found there. Of the rarer British birds, the red-legged crow is common; the king-fisher scarce; and the hoopoe, the goatsucker, the shrike, the cross-bill, and the roller, have been killed on the Island.

Many rare fishes, as might be expected, are found in the neighbouring sea. The *Squatina angelus*, or angel fish, the *Lophius piscatorius*, or fishing frog, and the *Spinachia vulgaris*, or sea stickleback, are by no means uncommon. In the markets may generally be found *Trigla hirundo*, *pini*, *lineatus*, and *gurnardus*, and *Pagrus vulgaris*. In the harbour and on the coasts, the *Pholis lævis*; *Merlangus virens*; *Crenilabrus tinca*; *Labrus lineatus*, *maculatus*, and *pusillus*; *Trachinus draco* and *vipera*; *Gunnellus vulgaris*, and *Ammodytes lancea* and *tobianus* abound. Occasionally with them may be found the *Gobius minutus*, and *Sygnathus ophidion*, *æquoreus*, and *acus*; whilst that very rare British fish, the *Blennius ocellatus*, has been taken on the north coast of the Island. *Cottus bubalis* and *scorpius*; *Aspidophorus cataphractus*; *Callionymus lyra*; *Platissa limanda*; *Raia batis*, *clavata*, and *maculata*; *Cyclopterus lumpus*; *Orthogoriscus mola*, or sun-fish, are also found.

The entomology of the Island is not attractive — though a few of the rarer coleoptera may be found on the sandy district of the north.

CONCHOLOGY.

Many scarce shell-fish abound on the coast, and on the banks which surround the Island. On the rocks at low water live *Trochus umbilicatus*, *Littorina tenebrosa*, *Skenea depressa*, *Rissoa cingilla*, and *Kellia rubra*;

also, though more rarely, the scarce *Velutina otis*. By the dredge may be taken *Lima fragilis*; *Astarte danmoniensis* and *scotica*; *Kellia suborbicularis*; *Chiton ruber*, *lævis*, and *fascicularis*; *Venus ovata*, *cassina*, and *fasciata*; *Fissurella græca*; *Emarginula fissura*; *Velutina lævigata*; *Fusus antiquus*, *corneus*, and *bamfus*; *Trochus tenuis* and *striatas*; *Isocardia cor*; *Corbula inæquivalvis*; *Nucula margaritacea*; *Eulima polida*; *Bulla lignaria*; *Natica alderi*; with many other shells equally rare, and a number of the more frequent species. Off Laxey and the northern shore of the Island, oysters are found, and large scallop beds on many parts of the coast. In the river by Kirk Braddan Church is a rare form of the pearl muscle, *Unio margaritifera*, formerly much sought after by the natives for the sake of the pearls which it not unfrequently contains.

Besides the shell-fish, the neighbouring sea furnishes also many rare animals of the genera *Asterias*, *Ophiura*, *Echinus*, *Comatula*, and *Actinia*.

BOTANY.

The Island is not remarkably rich in plants, and probably does not contain more than five hundred species of the flowering kinds. Nevertheless, among them are several scarce species; and, in order to further the researches of the stranger, who may be limited as to time, here follows a list of the more rare, with the localities in which they are to be met with:—

Sparganium simplex. Ditches in the curraghs.

Scirpus Savii. Douglas Bay; Derbyhaven.

Juncus maritimus. Scarlet.

Alisma ranunculoides (lesser water-plantain). Curraghs, common.

Scilla verna (a very beautiful and fragrant species of squill).

Douglas Head, and other cliffs by the sea, abundant.

Polygonum Raii. Shore at Derbyhaven and Ballaugh.

Anagallis tenella (the prettiest of pimpernels). Bogs, common.

Pinguicula lusitanica. Boggy spots near Derby Castle, and Banks's How.

Euphrasia (a curious tetragonal variety of the eye-bright, a supposed new species). Fields by the sea at Ballaugh.

Verbascum Thapsus (Jacob's ladder). Near Miltown.

Hyoscyamus niger (black henbane). Poolvash and Derbyhaven.

Solanum nigrum (black nightshade). Near Seafield.

Lycopus europæus (water horehound.) Curraghs.

Pulegium vulgare (penny-royal). Marl pits at Ballaugh.

Stachys ambigua. North of the Island.

Lamium intermedium. Waste ground at Kirk Michael, &c., common.

Lamium amplexicaule. With the last.

Scutellaria minor. Onchan, &c.

Convolvulus Soldanella. Point of Ayre; Jurby.

Erythræa latifolia. Cliffs by the sea.

Carduus marianus (milk thistle). Sandy fields, Ballaugh.

Carduus tenuifloris. Common.

Bidens tripartita. Northern districts, common.

Artemisia maritima (sea wormwood). Rocks near Seafield.

Gnaphalium margaritaceum. Hedges near Ballachurry, Andreas.

Pyrethrum maritimum. Cliffs by the sea.

Helosciadium nodiflorum. Ditches in Jurby.

Crithmum maritimum (samphire). Cliffs at St. Ann's Head, and other places.

Eryngium maritimum (sea eringo). North Coast.

Erodium maritimum (sea stork's-bill). Castletown.

Geranium pusillum. At Scarlet.

Lavatera arborea. Near Spanish Head.

Malva moschata (musk mallow). Sea cliffs and roadsides.

Linum angustifolium (wild flax.) Field on cliff beyond Derby Castle.

Radiola millegrana. Wet places.

Hypericum elodes. Bogs, abundant.

Hypericum androsæmum (tutsan St. John's wort). Port Soderic.

- Crambe maritima* (sea kale). Near Peel.
Thlaspi arvense (shepherd's purse). Sandy fields.
Lepidium campestre (mithridate pepperwort). Common.
Lepidium Smithii. Ballaugh.
Cochlearia grænlandica (a species of scurvy-grass). Cliffs near Peel.
Erysimum cheiranthoides. Roadsides, Ballaugh.
Brassica Monensis. Grounds at Castle Mona; in great plenty at the Ledn, and at Andreas.
Reseda fruticulosa. On a wall at the Rectory of Ballaugh.
Viola montana. Common in the north.
Viola Curtisii. Near the sea, Kirk Michael.
Silene anglica (catch-fly). Jurby, rare.
Cerastium arvense (chickweed). Derbyhaven.
Spergula maritima. Ramsey; Peel Castle.
Sedum anglicum. Rocks and old walls.
Cotyledon umbilicus. Walls everywhere.
Tormentilla reptans. Hedges, common.
Rubus saxatilis. Glen at Bishop's Court.
Ulex nanus (dwarf furze). Common on heaths and hedges.
Vicia angustifolia. Sandy fields of Andreas.
Vicia lathyroides. With the last.
Ornithopus perpusillus. Sandy fields.
Trifolium fragiferum. Ballaugh.
Euphorbia portlandica (a species of spurge). Wallbury.
Asplenium marinum (sea spleenwort). Rocks by the sea.

GEOLOGY.

The Island is principally composed of slate — both clay slate and mica slate — resting probably on granite; indeed, that rock makes its appearance at the surface on a hill between Ramsey and Laxey, and protrudes through the schist in an immense mass near Foxdale. The mountains are chiefly mica slate, which rock, at Greeba, contains garnets. Quartz abounds both in the form of veins and detached masses; and in some places the mica is found in fine silvery plates. In beds in the

clay slate, flinty slate and lydian stone are occasionally found; and roofing slate is met with near Peel. At Spanish Head is a remarkable form of clay slate, much used by the masons as lintels and door-posts, and which is slightly flexible in thin masses. It is susceptible of a dull polish, and is sometimes used for chimney-pieces.

On the coast, the clay slate passes into gray-wacke slate, and that rock into gray-wacke. At Kirk Santon Head, the conglomerated structure of the gray-wacke rock is finely developed.

In the slate, in many places, are metalliferous veins, containing copper and lead: the former in the form of *copper pyrites* and *green copper*; the latter in the state of the sulphuret, called by mineralogists *galena*. These ores are accompanied by the ore of zinc, termed black-jack. The galena is rarely found crystallized. In cavities in the veins are found beautiful pyramidal crystals of quartz variously coloured, called by the inhabitants spar, and used by them as chimney ornaments.

The lead and copper mines of Foxdale, Laxey, and Brada, are all in the slate rocks. The lead ores are very rich in silver.

The other rocks of the Island are sandstone and limestone. The sandstone is that ancient secondary rock termed *old red sandstone*, and is found at Peel resting on the slate. Of this sandstone Peel Castle is built, and a part of the town, but in general it is an indifferent building stone, quickly decomposing by the action of the atmosphere. The limestone is that kind known to geologists as the *carboniferous* or *mountain limestone*, and more recently termed by Professor Phillips, the *lower scar limestone*, and which, in the coal formations of England, lies immediately beneath that valuable bituminous

mineral. At Poolvash it abounds with fossil shells :—the genera *Producta*, *Spirifera*, *Terebratula*, *Goniatites*, *Nautilus*, and *Orthoceras* are exceedingly numerous ; while the *Sanguinolaria*, *Cypricardia*, *Pinna*, *Inoceramus*, *Avicula*, *Gervilia*, and *Pecten* occur more rarely. The crustaceous remains are so exceedingly rare, that the *Asaphus quadrilimbus* and *A. seminiferus* are only to be recognised by some mutilated fragments. The total number of species of different genera collected by Mr. Wallace, and now in the Cumberland Museum, near Whitehaven, to the present time, is one hundred and seventy, a great majority of which has not yet been published. In the neighbourhood of Castletown the limestone rests on gray-wacke. It is of a very hard and firm texture, and is much used for public works. Castle Rushen and the College are built of it. In some places it is very hard and free from fossils, when it is used as a marble. In other localities it is pale and yellowish, and contains magnesia—forming the mineral called *dolomite*. In this rock are found crystals of *rhombspar* and of *sparry iron*. Between Poolvash and Scarlet some interesting appearances present themselves. Veins of *trap*, from two to six feet in breadth, appear breaking through the limestone, showing evident proof of their former fused state : these veins usually assume the amygdaloidal form, sometimes that of *greenstone*. Scattered through the mass appear broken fragments of the limestone, having a flinty hardness ; and for some feet from the junction, all traces of organic life are obliterated. Through the trap sometimes run veins of quartz, in various directions, hollow in the middle, and crystallized in prisms, which generally meet, but when terminated, end with their edges beveled.

In several places, both in the limestone and slate, specimens of *anthracite*, or blind-coal, occur, which has been frequently mistaken by the inhabitants for bituminous coal, and led to many useless researches for that mineral.

The north of the Island is nearly a flat plain of sand and peat-bogs. The peat rests on beds of clay marl, which includes strata of gravel and sea sand, containing shells belonging to the present era, bleached, but often tolerably perfect. The most frequent species are *Tellina solidula*, *Venus cassina*, *Astarte scotica*, and *Turitella terebra*, all of which exist at present in the neighbouring sea. This marl also envelopes the osseous remains of *Cervus megaseros*, or great fossil elk, a splendid specimen of which extinct animal (figured in page 11) adorns the Museum of the University of Edinburgh, and which was dug up in the parish of Ballaugh. In the peat are found numerous trunks of oak and fir.

CHAPTER V.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Constituency of Civil Government—Office of Governor—The Council—House of Keys—Law Courts: Chancery, Exchequer, Staff of Government, Common Law, General Gaol Delivery, Admiralty, Deemsters', High-bailiffs', Magistrates', Ecclesiastical—Seneschal's-office—Rolls'-office—Coroners—The Laws—Tenures—Curiosities of Ancient Laws.

THE civil government of the Isle of Man is vested in three estates, viz., the Queen in council, the governor and council, and House of Keys. These last two estates together constitute a Court of Tynwald: and the concurrence of the three is essential to every legislative act. Acts of the British legislature, with the exception of those affecting customs regulations, do not apply to this Island, unless specially referred to therein.

GOVERNOR.

Since the death of John, fourth Duke of Atholl, no appointment of governor-in-chief has been made. The present lieutenant-governor, the Hon. Charles Hope, is invested with the same rights, privileges, and advantages, both in respect to his civil office and military command, as any former governor-in-chief. He is captain-general

of all the troops on the Island, and also of the constabulary force; he presides in the council, in all Courts of Tynwald, or legislature, in all Staff of Government Courts,* and Courts of General Gaol Delivery; and is, *ex officio*, sole judge in the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer.

THE COUNCIL

consists of the lord bishop of the diocese, the attorney-general, the two deemsters, the clerk of the rolls, the water-bailiff, the archdeacon, and the vicar-general. One or both of the deemsters, the clerk of the rolls, and the water-bailiff generally sit as assessors in the courts in which the governor presides. The act of the governor and three of the temporal officers is considered a valid act of the governor and council.

THE HOUSE OF KEYS,

composed of twenty-four members, constitutes the lower branch of the legislature. Its origin, name, and mode of election are alike lost in obscurity. In the Statute Book, mention is first made of the Keys, in 1422, as “Claves legis;” and at a Tynwald Court held the same year, the “Deemsters, with the xxiiij, gave for law,” “that there was never xxiiij Keys in Certainty, since they were first that were called Taxiaki,† and that was in King Orryes

* On acceptance of office, the governor is sworn “to deal truly and uprightly between the king and his subjects in the Isle of Man, and as indifferently between party and party, *as this staff*,” the emblem of his authority, then held upright in his hand, “*now standeth* :” and hence the figurative expression “staff of government.”

† Of this word three derivations have been suggested: from the Celtic *teagasag*, signifying elders or senators; from *taisgi*, a guardian, and *acci*, hereditary property; and from the Gaelic *taga-asibh*, a selection from the people.

Days.” From this and other passages it would appear that the Keys were not primarily a permanent assembly, nor chosen as representatives by the people, but consisted of twenty-four of the commons called together, as occasion required, to interpret all doubtful points of law; and whence, an opinion is entertained, has been deduced their name. Vacancies have been, from time immemorial, and now are, filled up by the remaining members nominating two “of the eldest and worthiest men of all the Land of Man,” and submitting their names to the governor: one of these he selects, who thereupon takes his seat for life. Besides its legislative action, the House of Keys possesses a judicial character: to it lies an appeal from verdicts of juries at common law in all cases; and from its decision is no appeal but to the Queen in council. Various members of the bar are also members of the House of Keys; but, by a standing order of the 9th March, 1847, such members must vacate their seats when any cases come before the house in which they may have been concerned in the courts below.

The principal law courts are the Chancery, Exchequer, Staff of Government, Common Law, Admiralty, General Gaol Delivery, the Deemsters’, the High-bailiffs’, the Magistrates’, and the Ecclesiastical: the various powers of each are herein described at length.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY,

in matters of property, has the most extensive jurisdiction of any court in the Island, and is both a court of law and of equity. The governor presides, and is assisted by the clerk of the rolls, the deemsters, and the water-bailiff. As in the English Court of Chancery,

the proceedings are conducted without the intervention of a jury. In order to prosecute a suit on the law side of the court, a common action is entered at the Rolls'-office, and process granted thereon. Three days previous to the meeting of the court, which is generally on the first Thursday in every month, at Castletown, the defendant must be summoned by the coroner or his deputy to appear at the next court-day, when the action is called in rotation. Should the defendant neglect to appear by himself or by his advocate, an attachment lies against him, and subsequently, if the cause be undefended, it may be heard and determined on the plaintiff's own oath. Should the cause of action be denied or disputed by the defendant, the court may transfer it for trial to the Deemsters' Court, or to a jury at common law. When a common action for debt is taken out against parties about to leave the Island, the defendant may not only be arrested and imprisoned, but his effects may be attached till he gives security for his personal appearance; and after the decree has been enrolled, the effects may be sold by auction, or so much as will satisfy the creditor, after paying the current year's rent and servants' wages, if any due. On the equity side, the proceedings are carried on by bill and answer, in a mode similar to that observed in the English court. This court also adjudicates in matters of insolvency, and has power to grant discharges, either full and unconditionally, or holding future property liable.

THE EXCHEQUER COURT,

constituted as the Court of Chancery, immediately after which it sits, has jurisdiction in all "Disputes respecting the Rights of the Crown, the imposing of Fines, and the

recovering of Debts or Duties due to the Sovereign, and the determining the Right of Tythes." It passes sentence, too, on all convicted criminals.

THE STAFF OF GOVERNMENT,

also composed as the Chancery Court, has jurisdiction in all matters of appeal from the inferior courts, and all matters of complaint against the acts of such courts and magistrates;—in short, has cognizance of all matters which do not appertain to the jurisdiction of the other courts; and, comparing small things with great, bears no miniature resemblance to the court of the Queen in council.

COURTS OF COMMON LAW,

under the presidency of a deemster, are held at Castle Rushen for the southern division, and for the northern at Ramsey, every three months. These courts take cognizance of all actions, real, personal, and mixed, and of all civil matters that require to be determined by a jury. The juries consist of six men, from whose verdict an appeal lies, in the first instance, to the House of Keys, which possesses the high power of affirming, reversing, or altering a verdict at common law.

THE COURT OF GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY,

held twice a year at Castletown, under the direction of the governor, the deemsters, and the clerk of the rolls, for trying cases of treason and felony, formerly sat in the open air, within the outer gate of Castle Rushen, and was attended by the governor, the council, and the House of Keys. In this court there is no trial but by jury; and previous to the accused being arraigned at its bar, a jury of six men, of the sheading in which the crime alleged was perpetrated, must have found there

was sufficient evidence to warrant his committal to gaol. To give the prisoner every opportunity of an impartial trial, the mode of selecting the jury was admirably adapted. From each of the seventeen parishes four men were summoned to attend the court on the day of trial, and out of these sixty-eight qualified jurymen the accused might determine the twelve by whom he elected to be tried. The jury having been sworn in, the attorney-general conducted the prosecution on behalf of the crown, and the prisoner made his defence. After the proceedings had been gone through, and the jury were ready to deliver their verdict, one of the deemsters demanded of the foreman, in the Manx language, "Vod fir charree soie?" in English, "May he who ministers at the altar continue to sit?" or, "Whether such of the council as are ecclesiastic could remain in the court or not?" and if he gave for answer, they could not, the clergy withdrew; whereupon one of the deemsters asked, if the prisoner was guilty, or not guilty; and, if guilty, pronounced sentence. This ancient custom has, however, long since been abrogated. By an act passed in the year 1813, and still more recent enactments, for amending the criminal law, the power of challenge has been put under considerable limitation. In cases of treason, murder, or other capital offences, the execution of the sentence of this court is never carried into effect until the royal pleasure be made known.

THE WATER-BAILIFF'S COURT.

The herring fishery, and the boats employed in it, are under the charge of the water-bailiff; and during the season he usually holds a court once a week, to redress wrongs, and to enforce the regulations of the fishery.

To assist in preserving order in the fleet, he appoints, with a small salary, two intelligent fishermen, who are called admirals. The water-bailiff has civil jurisdiction in questions of salvage, and takes cognizance of suits in maritime matters, the same as the Admiralty Courts in England. From his judgment an appeal lies to the Staff of Government. He also is alone authorised, personally, or by one of the high-bailiffs as his deputy, to take inquests in cases of sudden and violent death,—a power exercised previous to 1852 by the coroners of the different sheadings.

THE DEEMSTERS' COURTS.

These courts are of great antiquity. They are held weekly, alternately at Douglas and Castletown, by the southern deemster, and at Ramsey and Peel, or Kirk Michael, by the northern deemster. The judge, in this court, by his sole authority, determines in cases of trespass, slander, assault, battery, debts, and contracts; but there lies an appeal from his judgment to the Staff of Government. The deemsters* are officers of very extensive jurisdiction and high authority: they are chief justices and ancient popular magistrates of the Island; they have concurrent jurisdiction over the Island, their authority not being limited by law to their own divisions; and they can hold courts *instantly* on all criminal informations. To the deemsters every department of

* The oath administered to the deemster when he enters upon his office is singular:—"By this book, and by the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God has miraculously wrought in heaven and on the earth beneath in six days and seven nights, I do swear that I will, without respect, or favour, or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of the Isle justly between our sovereign lord the king and his subjects within this Isle, and betwixt party and party, as the herring's backbone doth lie in the midst of the fish."

legislature and government looks for advice and direction in all difficult points of law. They are appointed by the crown, with a salary of £800 each per annum.

In all the courts of the Island parties are at liberty to plead their own causes in person, but this is seldom practised, some of the gentlemen of the bar being almost invariably employed.

HIGH-BAILIFFS' COURTS

are held weekly in the four different towns for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. A high-bailiff is appointed for each of the towns by commission from the governor, during whose pleasure he holds office: he is conservator of the peace, and superintendent of police in his district; he is also empowered to take the acknowledgment and proof of all deeds, to swear affidavits, &c.

THE MAGISTRATES

hold regular courts in Douglas fortnightly, and monthly in the other towns of the Island, for the summary trial of offences for breaches of the peace and misdemeanours. These gentlemen are appointed by commission under the great seal, and their powers are regulated by an act of Tynwald. The members of the council and the four high-bailiffs are magistrates, *ex officio*; and their clerks, one for each town, are members of the bar, also appointed by the crown.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS

are—the consistorial, in which the bishop, or his vicar-general, or registrar presides, taking cognizance of all matters relating to the probate of wills, granting letters of administration, alimony, church assessments, &c.;

the vicar-general's, which takes cognizance of all offences against religion, good morals, and the interest of the church, and of all cases not cognizable by the common law courts; and the chapter or circuit, for regulating all matters connected with the sec, and the general affairs of the diocese. The decrees of the spiritual courts are carried into execution by the sumners.

SENESCHAL'S OFFICE.

The seneschal has his office in Douglas, for the enrolment and deposit of the baronial records. Anterior to 1847, more extensive powers of enrolment were attached to it; but in that year, a registry office was established at Douglas, a registrar-general appointed, and the record of deeds affecting private property transferred to the new office, of which the high-bailiff of Douglas was chief. Twice in the year, in each of the four towns, and at Kirk Michael, the seneschal holds a circuit of baronial courts, for the entry of sales and transfers of property, and the receipt of fines and quit-rent of lands due to the lord of the manor: of these courts the moars are the ministerial officers.

THE ROLLS'-OFFICE,

in Castletown, is also an office of record, connected with the chancery and law courts, and the general government. In this office are deposited all the statutes and judgments of the courts and legislature, and all public deeds and examinations relating to the general affairs of the country.

CORONERS.

A coroner, with powers analogous in many respects to those of English sheriffs, is annually appointed by the governor to each of the six sheadings or great divisions

of the Island, at the Tynwald Court held on the 5th of July. He is both a ministerial officer and a conservator of the peace, and, according to an ancient statute, holds his office for one year only. The coroners are most important officers in carrying into effect both the civil and criminal laws of the Island. They are entrusted with the execution of the judgments of the civil courts; and it is their duty to apprehend all criminal offenders. A small salary of £20 is annexed to this office, but the fees and perquisites are numerous, and often amount to a considerable sum. The coroners are in general respectable yeomen, and although not always men of education, are generally shrewd and intelligent.

LAWS.

The laws of the Island still retain much of their ancient peculiarity of character, although modified by occasional acts of Tynwald, and in some respects rendered more in unison with those of England. Greatly altered and amended as were the criminal laws by acts of Tynwald passed in 1777 and 1813, they still stand in need of consolidation. A bill to effect this object was a few years since laid before the House of Keys by the council; but the lower branch of the legislature, tenacious of what it regards as good in the insular code, and considering no improvement some portions of the bill, introduced to assimilate the Manx with the English practice, has not hitherto acquiesced in its adoption.

When any person is apprehended charged with treason or felony, an inquiry is had by and before one of the deemsters and a jury of six men, and evidence is received on behalf of the accused. If a bill of indict-

ment be found, the prisoner is committed to the gaol of Castle Rushen, to undergo his trial for the crime of which he is accused, at the next Court of General Gaol Delivery; or, if the offence admit, he may be released on bail.

Any person is subject to arrest for debt under *mesne process*, on affidavit being made that he is about to leave the Island without discharging his liabilities; but may be held to bail to appear to the action, and for the forthcoming of effects to answer the debt. From a distinction which, till the year 1846, obtained between natives and persons born off the Island, the law of arrest was much exposed to abuse, but it is now seldom enforced arbitrarily or vexatiously.

By the Insolvent Debtors' Act, a debtor can be liberated from the gaol in one month, by petition to the governor, on proof that he is insolvent, and has rendered a true account of his affairs.

TENURES.

The general tenure is a customary freehold descendible from ancestor to heir. The right by primogeniture extends to females as well as males. The interest of a widow or widower, being the first wife or husband of a person deceased, is a life estate in one half of the lands which have descended hereditarily, and is forfeited by a second marriage; a second husband or a second wife is entitled but to a life interest in one quarter. Of the lands purchased by the husband, the wife surviving him is entitled to an absolute moiety. By a statute of 1777, proprietors of lands are empowered "to grant leases for any term not exceeding twenty-one years in possession."

CURIOSITIES OF ANCIENT LAWS.

Stringent measures for the suppression of intemperance do not appear to have originated with the Maine law. In 1610, it was "proclaimed, that as oft as any Man or Woman shall be found drunk, the Party soe offending shall for the first Time be punished in the Stocks, the second Time to be tyed to the whipping Stocks, and third Time to be whipped therein."

In 1594, it was declared, that "If a Man get a young Woman with Child, and then within a Yeare or two after doth marry her, we judge them to be legitimate." So recently as 1848, in a dispute relative to some property, this custom was held by the privy council as the law of the Isle of Man.

For rape, a choice of punishment lay with the injured party: "If any Man take a woman by Constraint, if she be a single woman, the Deemster shall give her a Rope, a Sword, and a Ring, and then shall have her Choice to hang him with the Rope, cut off his Head with the Sword, or marry him with the Ring."

CHAPTER VI.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Ancient Commerce — The Contraband Trade — Abstract of Acts regulating Customs — Revenue — Local Taxes — Exports — Herring Fishery — Manufactures — Circulating Medium.

IMPEDED as it was by numerous obstructions and oppressive exactions, which the poverty of the people would not hold out a strong inducement to encounter and to suffer, the early trade of the Isle of Man with foreign countries must necessarily have been confined to a very narrow limit. Salt, iron, pitch, timber, and wine were the principal imports, which the “merchant stranger,” inhibited to carry away money, bartered, not for such products as would most readily find a market, but “what wares may be best spared by the inhabitants;” and even for the exportation of these a license from the council was indispensable. Though these and other enactments which fettered commerce were eventually abrogated, or accounted obsolete, foreign imports assumed no extent until the latter half of the seventeenth century, when was initiated a vast smuggling trade with the United Kingdom, which rendered the Island one grand contraband entrepôt. A brief outline of this trade, the ultimate cause of the sovereignty of the Isle being merged in the British crown, may not be uninteresting.

THE CONTRABAND TRADE.

During the time the sovereignty of the Isle of Man was vested in the Derby family, the fact of its being an independent state, fixing its own trade regulations; its position with respect to the neighbouring shores; and the low duties levied on the importation of foreign goods as contrasted with the rates payable in Great Britain and Ireland, were advantages certain to attract the attention of the unscrupulous, and to such naturally pointed it out as a place from whence an illicit trade with the adjoining kingdoms could be conveniently carried on. With this intention a company of adventurers, from Liverpool, settled at Douglas, about 1670, and attained in the outset of their fraudulent enterprise a degree of success which encouraged its vigorous prosecution. From the precarious nature of the tenure by which landed estate was then held, unwilling to expend their money and their labour in agricultural pursuits — a fact which resulted in repeated seasons of scarcity and even famine — the insular capitalists, well pleased to find brought home to them an occupation from which immense gains might be derived, and embarrassed with no disquieting qualms of conscience, heartily joined in the iniquitous traffic; the lord proprietor connived at it for the sake of the import duties; while the body of the people undertook the business of transportation — a profitable though dangerous employment, for which, inured to the hardships of a seafaring life, they were eminently calculated.

After its existence for some years, the British government, to check this rapidly increasing trade, and consequent injury to its revenue, in vain passed acts of parliament. Urged by its remonstrances, however, the

Manx legislature, in 1711, passed a measure prohibiting the exportation of foreign goods to Great Britain and Ireland; and, at the same time, expressed a hope, that, as some compensation for obstructing the illegal traffic, and as an incitement to the population to turn their attention to agriculture, which, though the Act of Settlement was obtained in 1703, was still much neglected, their surplus products might be allowed to be carried into the United Kingdom duty free. This expectation not having been fulfilled, two years afterwards, "to prevent the ruin of this Island," the act was suspended; and the Islanders vigorously resumed the demoralizing occupation in which they had been for a time interrupted.

Determined at length to suppress the illicit traffic, the British government, as the only effectual means, in 1765, constrained the Duke of Atholl to dispose of the sovereignty for £70,000. This transaction filled the minds of the inhabitants with alarm; they regarded it as fraught with individual ruin; those able to realise their possessions retired from the Island; and property was reduced to its lowest state of depreciation.*

Following on the Act of Revestment, the imports of foreign goods into the Island were limited in quantity, higher duties were imposed on them, and their exportation to Great Britain and Ireland strictly prohibited. These measures, supported by a regiment of soldiery on the Island, and a large establishment of armed cruisers in the channel, temporarily effected their desired end.

* Some lines of a ballad, popular on the neighbouring coasts at the time, yet remain:—

"Ah! babes unborn will lament the day,
When the Isle of Man was sold away;
And every old wife who loves a dram,
Will lament the loss of the Isle of Man."

As the necessity for their use apparently diminished, the restraining forces were withdrawn; and the people, arousing from compelled inertness, re-engaged in the contraband trade with renewed energy. Of the extent to which it now arrived some idea may be gained from the report of a parliamentary commission appointed, in 1792, to examine into the state of the revenue and commerce of the Island, in which the annual loss to the customs of Great Britain was estimated at £350,000; while the seizures yearly made on the coast of Ireland alone were valued at £10,000.

As might be supposed, to a people so long addicted to contraband pursuits, raising the duties on foreign imports and restricting their quantities were inducements to run cargoes to the Island; and that this was done to some extent may be deduced from the customs returns. For the ten years previous to the revestment, 1754-63, the average clear customs and herring dues amounted to £5,600: this was that portion of the revenue acquired by the British government in its first negotiation with the Duke of Atholl. For the twenty-seven succeeding years, 1764-90, the gross annual revenue only averaged £2,700; and in 1791 there was an excess of expenditure over income to the amount of £250. In 1800, the gross revenue had risen to £7,000, which shows that the measures adopted for the suppression of the illicit trade had been of some avail. From that time smuggling has gradually declined, and at present may be said to have ceased altogether; the customs duties have progressively increased, and now, from this branch of revenue, a gross annual sum of about £24,000 is transmitted to Her Majesty's Exchequer as part of the consolidated fund.

REVENUE.

Since its possession by the British crown, many acts of parliament have been passed affecting the trade of the Isle of Man. The existing regulations are included in the 16th and 17th Victoria, caps. cvi., cvii., (1853,) known as the "Customs Duties Act," and "Customs Consolidation Act," and subsequent provisions in the "Revenue Consolidation Act," of 1854, and "Supplemental Customs Consolidation Act," of 1855. By the two former acts the limitation of the quantity of foreign imports was rescinded, and other important advantages conceded to the Island; by the latter the customs duties and trade regulations were for the first time incorporated with the general law of the United Kingdom, though brought together under a distinct head. Abstracts of these acts, so far as they relate to the Isle of Man, are subjoined.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES ACT.

4.—Duties in Table to be levied on goods imported into the Isle of Man.

5.—Commissioners of the Treasury have power to remit and re-impose duties charged on unenumerated articles.

6.—Goods described as *Free* exempt from duty on importation.

TABLE OF DUTIES.

Coffee, the lb., the import duties not having been paid in the United Kingdom	£0	0	2
Corn and Grain, the quarter	0	1	0
Meal and Flour, the cwt.	0	0	4½
Hemp	<i>Free</i>		
Hops, from the United Kingdom	<i>Free</i>		
Iron	<i>Free</i>		
Spirits, the proof gallon, by Syke's hydrometer:—			
Brandy, Geneva, and all Foreign	0	6	0
Rum, Rum Shrub, and all other Spirits, of British Possessions	0	3	8

Spirits, the proof gallon, *continued*:—

British or Irish	0	3	0
Eau de Cologne, the flask, 30 containing not more than a gallon	0	0	4
the gallon	0	10	0
Liqueurs, Cordials, mixed, sweetened, and per- fumed Spirits	0	10	0
of British Possessions	0	5	0

Sugar, the cwt.:—

Muscovado	0	1	0
Sugar Candy, white or brown, Refined, or equal to Refined	0	3	0

Tea, the lb.....	0	0	6
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Tobacco, the lb.:—

Unmanufactured.....	0	1	6
Manufactured	0	4	9
Cigars	0	4	9

Wine, the tun of 252 gals.....	12	0	0
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Wood, all sorts	<i>Free</i>		
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Goods, brought from the United Kingdom, entitled to any bounty or drawback of excise, and not herein- before charged with duty	<i>Free</i>		
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Goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, not hereinbefore enumerated ..	<i>Free</i>		
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Goods, not the growth, &c., of the United Kingdom, but brought from thence, and the import duties there paid	<i>Free</i>		
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Goods, not before charged with duty or declared duty free, per cent., <i>ad valorem</i>	15	0	0
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The £15 per cent. duties remitted by Treasury Order,
dated 27th August, 1853

CUSTOMS CONSOLIDATION ACT.

346.—For the purposes of this Act, the Isle of Man to be taken as part of the United Kingdom. None of the legal rights or privileges previously enjoyed by the Island to be affected.

347.—No foreign goods on which a higher duty is payable on their importation into Great Britain or Ireland than into the Island, after being delivered out of the charge of the Insular

Customs, to be exported to the United Kingdom; nor such goods, though not their importation into Great Britain or Ireland than into the Island, after being delivered out of the charge of the Insular Customs, to be exported to the United Kingdom; nor such goods, though not passed through the Customs, to be carried thither without being properly cleared, and bond given for their due delivery,—under penalty of treble the value, or £100, and forfeiture of the goods.

348.—Goods, the growth or manufacture of the Island, or manufacture from duty-free British materials, or from duty-paid British materials on which no drawback has been granted, may be exported to Great Britain or Ireland free: such goods, however, to be charged with duties countervailing any excise duties on the like goods produced in the United Kingdom. Articles manufactured from materials on which a higher duty is payable in the United Kingdom, may be thither carried on payment of the differential duties.

349.—Before any goods be shipped for exportation to the United Kingdom as the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Island, a written declaration to that effect to be made before the Collector or Comptroller of Customs.

350.—The regulations as to excise drawbacks not to be affected.

351.—Any vessel, bound from the Island to Great Britain or Ireland, have on board a larger quantity of stores than specified in the following table, to be forfeited, together with such stores and their packages:—

STORES.	IN SHIPS OR DECKED VESSELS.	IN OPEN BOATS.
Spirits, for each seaman....	Half-a-Gallon.	One Quart.
Tobacco, for each seaman ..	One Pound.	Half-a-Pound.
Tea, for the whole crew....	Two Pounds.	One Pound.

352.—Commissioners of the Treasury may restrict the importation of foreign goods, and determine into what ports such goods may be imported.

353-4.—After deducting the costs of collection, the expenses of the civil government, and £2,300, granted by 8th and 9th Vic.,

cap. xciv., sec. 25, for the conservation of the labours, the Customs duties to be paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer as part of the Consolidated Fund.

By the "Revenue Consolidation Act," 17th and 18th Vic., cap. xciv., the expenses of government, in place of being deducted from the Insular Customs Revenue, are provided for by annual parliamentary grant.

355.—In addition to the above deductions, one-ninth part of the amount of duties to be applied towards public works and improving the harbours, under the direction of the Tynwald Court.

In addition to the amount—in 1855, £23,000—derived from customs duties, imposed by the preceding act, a second branch of revenue arises from crown lands, royalties on mines, tithes, &c., amounting in the same period to £6,000. Deducting from the total, £29,000, the expenses of collection and of the civil government,—about £12,000—the annual grant of £2,300 in lieu of harbour duties, and £2,255, the ninth part of duties, as provided by 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. cvii., there remains a surplus of £12,145, which is claimed by the English government as interest for its investment. The appropriation of this sum is regarded with considerable jealousy by the Islanders, who generally believe that the crown secured a full equivalent in the protection afforded its own resources and British commerce; but, hitherto, their efforts to divert the surplus revenue from the treasury towards insular improvements have only attained an unsuccessful result. Discouraged by frequent failures, but not hopeless of ultimately arriving at their end, the inhabitants have recently organised another attempt, which is now being vigorously prosecuted; and should it event in a favourable issue, Monam, at no far distant day, glory in being able to extend

to the distressed mariner safe and capacious harbours of refuge; to offer to all classes of uneducated youth adequately endowed schools; to afford to the afflicted in mind, body, and estate, efficiently conducted retreats, hospitals, or asylums.*

Another branch of revenue, levied by the authority of the local legislature, is derived from licenses and taxes, as follows:—

Banker's	£20	0	0	Spring Carriages, the			
Brewer's	5	0	0	wheel	£0	5	0
Hawker's	3	0	0	Pointer, Hound, Bull-			
Public Houses....	5	10	0	dog, or Spaniel..	1	1	0
Do. in Country...	4	0	0	Terrier or Quester..	0	6	6
Private Dealer's				Cur	0	2	6
License	8	0	0	Advocate's (on ad-			
To kill game	2	2	0	mission)	† 50	0	0

And the sum so raised—about £2,000 annually—is expended, under the direction of the committee of highways, in making, repairing, and amending highroads and bridges. Besides the money payments, an additional amount is yearly contributed in labour by the owners or tenants of quarterlands, intacks, and dwelling-houses: for quarterlands, twelve days' labour of a man; for dwelling-houses, three; and for intacks, three, six,

* A portion of the revenue, though a small one—the one-ninth of the gross revenue—has been obtained for insular purposes, under the act of 1853, mentioned above, through the exertions of the Island Legislature. At a Tynwald Court held on April 17th, 1856, it appeared that the Customs Revenue for 1855 showed a considerable increase over that of 1854, being still increasing, and that the portion to be received for insular purposes would be about £3,000 annually: very extensive improvements in the harbours of the Island were agreed to by the Court, to be carried out by a loan obtained on this portion of the Revenue.

† One-half of this admission fee is apportioned to the highroad fund, the other to the law library, in Castletown.

twelve, or more, in proportion to their extent or the amount of quit-rent paid.

THE HERRING FISHERY.

The migrations of the herring are worthy of notice. It was long understood by the most eminent naturalists, that the herring wintered in the frozen regions of the north, migrating southwards, and returning to its winter quarters, every year. With a minuteness of detail and a stretch of imagination worthy of Defoe, we were told how the great shoal of herrings, on its southward course, was divided into two bodies by the Shetland Islands; and how one of these bodies passed along the eastern coast of Great Britain, the other along the western, until they met in the Atlantic, whence they made their way back to the polar circle. This theory is now exploded, being completely at variance with observed facts. The migrations of the herring are analagous to those of our smaller birds that are found in the mountains during summer and on the lowlands in winter. Impelled by unfailing instinct, the herring leaves the depths of our surrounding seas to deposit its spawn in the shallower waters of the coast, there to be vivified by the genial influence of the sun; and after accomplishing this purpose, it retires to the adjacent deeps. The fish are in the best condition previous to spawning; after that, they are termed "shotten," and are in a poor, exhausted state, totally unfit for human food. Falstaff, the "hugh hill of flesh," could scarcely have imagined a greater contrast when he exclaimed:—"If manhood, good manhood, be not forgotten upon the face of the earth, then am I a shotten herring." The fact, that herrings will visit a locality for years, and then leave it all at once,

resorting to another part of the coast where they were previously unknown, has occasioned much discussion. In all probability, this apparent caprice is caused by the greater or less supply of the small crustacea which the herring delights to feed upon.

The herring trade is the staple export of the Island : it commences early in June, and continues until the end of October. There are not less than from three to four hundred boats employed in the trade, which is a source of considerable profit, and furnishes a large supply of food for a great number of the inhabitants. The boats employed in the fishery are generally from fifteen to thirty tons burthen, with half decks. The fleet leaves the harbour in the evening, and returns the following morning. It is a long established custom for the fishermen never to go out on the Saturday or Sunday evening, so that violations of the Sabbath in this respect are of exceedingly rare occurrence. It is the custom of the Manx fishermen to use a short prayer on going to their occupation : on leaving the shore, upon a sign from the master of the boat, every man, either on his knees or with his face covered, implores the protection and blessing of the Almighty. It is a gratifying spectacle ; and although some may slightly view these observances, they are, nevertheless, full of a religious feeling and of a sense of dependence upon Divine Providence.

“Oft as the fleet, from Mona’s shore,
Bears to the deep its changeful sail,
Let each his prayer devoutly pour,
And consecrate the welcome gale.”

The nets, for the throwing of which certain regulations are enforced, are buoyed up with bags of dog

and other skins inflated with air: the produce of each boat is divided into shares, the owner of the boat receiving two and a half. The nets are always cast after sunset and taken up before sunrise. On the arrival of the boats, the fish that are to be pickled are regularly packed in barrels, with a layer of salt between each row; and such as are intended for red herrings are first "royled," or rubbed with salt, in which they remain for two or three days, and are then washed and hung up on rods, under which fires of oak wood are kept burning until the fish are sufficiently dried and smoked, when they are packed in barrels for exportation.* The number of herrings generally cured, though subject to great fluctuation, may be averaged at from eight to ten millions: this, however, is but a mere trifle in comparison with the numbers taken. The gross returns from the produce of this fishery average about £70,000 per annum. Waldron, in his "Description of the Isle of Man," p. 159, has the following curious paragraph:—"What does them most damage is the dogfish, which, by reason of its largeness, tears the net in such a manner that they lose the herrings through the hole. This was so great a grievance that they at one time put up public prayers at all churches, that the dogfish might be taken from them: after which they lost their whole trade, for

* The origin of smoking herrings for the purpose of curing, like that of more important discoveries, would appear to have been accidental. "In the time of the Conqueror, foreign fishermen resorted to the dunes of Yarmouth to dry their nets, and purchase fish from the Norse-descended seamen of Norfolk. A few huts to cure fish in were all the buildings then erected on the precarious sands; and in one of these huts, tradition says, the first bloaters were accidentally made through some fish being inadvertently placed on the rude roof of boughs, while the fishermen, unconscious of the approaching discovery, were warming themselves at a wood fire on the damp sand underneath."—*Chambers's Journal*, vol. 19, second series, p. 325.

the dogfish was taken from them, and the herrings also. Neither of which coming near the seas, they changed their tone, and prayed with more vehemence for their return than they did before for their departure. God, they say, was pleased to listen to their complaints, and again sent them both herrings and dogfish.”

In addition to the herring fishery, the deep-sea cod fishing engages a few of the fishing-boats for a short period in the early part of the year. The fish are taken by line on a bank situated a few miles off Douglas Bay; and in good seasons large quantities of fine full-sized fish are sent off from Douglas, on the day they are caught, to the English markets.

EXPORTS.

With very trifling exceptions the exportation is confined to goods the produce or manufacture of the Island, on which no duty is paid; they consist chiefly of fish, corn, potatoes, horses, cattle, pigs, lead ore, paper, linen, canvass, ropes, starch, preserved potatoes, butter, poultry, and eggs.

THE MANUFACTURES

of the Island are woollen cloths, linen, canvass, ropes, preserved potatoes, starch, sail-cloth, &c. There are also breweries, paper mills, tanneries, and soap manufactories. At Douglas there are iron foundries, a steam-packet company, gas and water companies. Several new companies have lately been established at the other towns,—namely, at Ramsey, a steam-packet company; at Castletown, water, steam, and gas companies; and a gas company at Peel. The manufacture of cotton yarn or twist was once established in the Island, and

the goods of this fabric were exported to England, and wrought up in Manchester. After existing twelve years, the officers of the Liverpool custom-house discovered that the importation was illegal, and a stop was put to the manufacture. A manufactory for printing cottons was also once tried, but afterwards abandoned.

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM

consists chiefly of one pound local notes, issued from two banks in the town of Douglas, the proprietors having lodged at the Rolls'-office security, in landed property, for the amount of the notes they are licensed to put into circulation. The notes are confined to the Island, not being payable at any other place. There is but little gold to be seen except in the summer season, on the influx of visitors: silver is plentiful. The Bank of Mona has recently issued £5 notes.


The legal interest of money is six per cent; but that rate is now seldom or ever given where the securities are unexceptionable. The local notes are taken up by bills on London at twenty-one days.

CHAPTER VII.

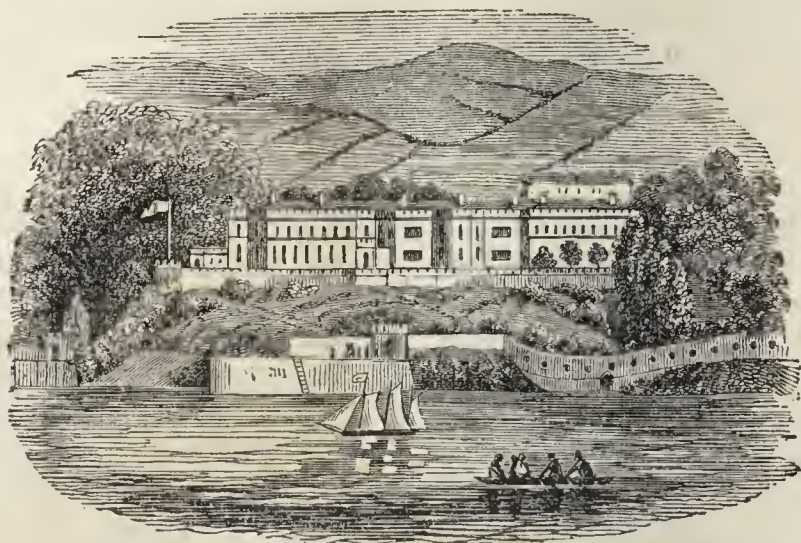
DOUGLAS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Appearance of Douglas from the Bay—Fort Anne—St. Mary's Rock—Old Fort—The Pier—Market Place—Atholl-street—Post Office — Charities — Communication with the United Kingdom—St. George's Hall—Advantages as a Summer Resort — Peel-road to Kirk Braddan — Ancient Monuments — The Nunnery — Douglas Head — Castle Mona — Woodville — The Creseent—Kirk Onchan.

DOUGLAS.

 VISITORS arrive first at Douglas, which, though not the seat of government, is the largest, most populous, and in every way the greatest commercial town in the Island. The approach by sea presents a most imposing aspect: on turning either of the heads, which form the semicircle of the bay, a noble and expansive panoramic scene bursts upon the view. In the centre stands the magnificent mansion formerly the residence of the late Duke of Atholl, but now converted into an hotel; from which, to the northern extremity, the bay is studded with gentlemen's marine villas, terminating with an elegant building, on the margin of the sea, called Derby Castle; while between Castle Mona and the town are several handsome and commanding terraces. In a recess at the south side of the bay rises the town, with a handsome pier and lighthouse. To the south is Fort Anne, a very extensive range of buildings,

partly erected by the celebrated Mr. Whalley, about fifty years since, and subsequently the residence of the late Sir William Hillary, Bart., now a most convenient and splendid hotel.



Fort Anne.

The shore is bedded with fine hard sand, which renders it one of the finest bathing-places in the kingdom. The extreme purity of the water is proverbial; fish may be seen near its bottom at a depth of from twenty to thirty feet. The bay is two miles across, and has good anchorage, being sheltered from every wind except the east and south-east; both its points are rocky, precipitous, and dangerous. In the centre is a large bed of rock, called St. Mary's, or Conister, which is just covered at high water, and on which many vessels have been wrecked. Upon this rock, 1832-3, was built a tower of refuge, planned by the late Sir William Hillary, Bart., and which is not only a beacon at high water, but also a secure retreat for any persons who may unfortunately be cast away upon it. The first stone was laid by Lady Hillary, on Easter Monday, 1832. Since that time few

THE TOWER OF THE MOUNT



accidents of magnitude have taken place in this locality. At the bight of the Pollock Rock, near the entrance of the harbour, an ancient fortress stood for many ages ; but within the present century it was ruthlessly demolished, and not a vestige of it is now to be seen. The accompanying engraving is a correct representation, as it appeared at the time of its demolition, of perhaps the most ancient fortress in the British dominions. It had all the distinguishing marks of great antiquity. Accord-



View of the Old Fort.

ing to an old historian, “The great Caratack, brother of Boadicia, Queen of Britain, concealed here his nephew from the fury of the Romans, who were in pursuit of him, after having vanquished the queen and slain all her other children. There is, certainly, a very strong secret apartment under ground in it, having no ingress or egress but by a hole covered with a large stone, and still called ‘The great man’s chamber.’ ”

The entrance to the harbour is rather difficult in stormy weather. The port is dry at low water, and esteemed one of the best in the Irish Sea: at high water, vessels of considerable burden can approach the

quay, the depth being then from fifteen to twenty feet. In tempestuous weather it affords but insecure shelter to vessels, being exposed to a heavy swell from east and south-east. To remedy this inconvenience, the late Sir William Hillary submitted a plan to the consideration of government for forming a spacious central harbour, which, by the formation of a breakwater from Douglas head, and a pier from St. Mary's Rock, might be accessible at all times to the largest vessels. A survey was made by Sir William himself, and subsequently, by order of government, by Sir John Rennie, and also by Captain Denham, the eminent hydrographer, and Mr. Edwards, government engineer. A less extensive, but most desirable work, recommended by Mr. Walker, engineer to the Admiralty, was recently agreed to by the Tynwald Court, in April, 1856, and will shortly be carried out. It will consist of a stone breakwater from the battery on the little head, with a pile pier in continuation of the present pier; and will enable the steamers and other vessels to come in and land passengers at all times of tide and in all weathers. The cost of these improvements will be about £30,000.

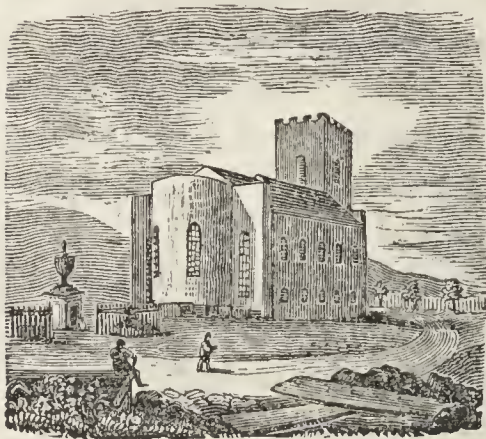
The pier is an agreeable promenade, much frequented on the arrival of steam-vessels; and the visitor cannot fail to be gratified with the beauty of the scenery around him. The pier was constructed by government—1793-1800—at the expense of £22,000. It is five hundred and twenty feet in length, and forty feet broad for an extent of four hundred and fifty feet from its commencement, when it expands to a breadth of ninety feet, terminating in a circular area of greater elevation than the narrower part, and having in the centre a lighthouse, which, as well as the pier, is built of yellow freestone.

The quay is spacious, and well adapted to the purposes of trade. Up to July, 1844, all vessels having licensed goods, were, by act of parliament, compelled to deliver their cargoes exclusively at this port. But by the Fiscal Bill of that year, such produce may, under certain restrictions, be landed at any of the four great ports.

On the pier is a plain building, in which the deemster for the southern division formerly held his court, as also the high-bailiff, the district magistrates, and the vicar-general. At the end of the pier is the United Service club-room; a short distance from which is a handsome building recently erected for the offices of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company, having ample warehouses and a large iron and glass shed on the quay in connection with the building, and for the accommodation of the goods and passengers landed from their vessels.

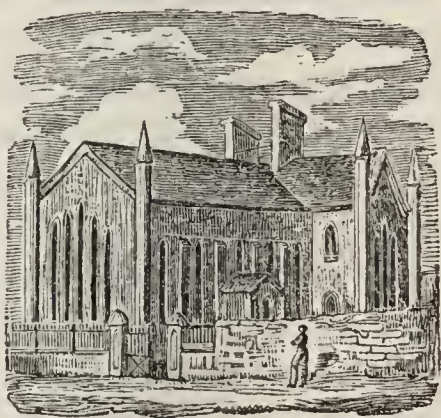
Proceeding from the pier along the quay, we arrive at the Market-place, at the corner of which is a large and commodious building, recently occupied as a Custom House: it was erected during the prevalence of the contraband trade, by one of those persons who had realised a considerable property in that pursuit; but in the panic following the revestment of the Island, it was sold to the Duke of Atholl, who, for some time, made it his residence. The Board of Customs have lately removed their offices to another building situated farther up the quay. At a short distance from the old Custom House is a small chapel dedicated to St. Matthew, built in 1711, and consecrated by Bishop Wilson, in which service is occasionally performed in the Manx language. To this chapel is attached a small library, established by Bishop Wilson.

In the suburbs there are several new streets and terraces regularly formed. Amongst the former must be ranked Atholl-street, in which are commodious school-rooms, erected in 1810, by subscription, at an expense of £1,120. They are conducted on the system of the Committee of Council for Education, and are supported by voluntary contributions and by sermons preached at



St. George's Church.

St. George's annually : they are capable of containing four hundred children. Since they were established several thousand children have received instruction in them. Sunday-schools for the instruction of children of various religious denominations are numerous. Above Atholl-street, on a small eminence, is the spacious and elegant church of St. George, which contains one thousand sittings. It was built by subscription raised during the episcopate of Bishop Mason. In Atholl-street is the Independent Chapel, built by subscription, and opened for divine worship in 1813. In Atholl-street is also the Roman Catholic Chapel. Not far from this chapel, to the left, in Finch-road, is the place of worship in connection with the Church of Scotland. In



Scotch Church.

Fort-street, a church called St. Barnabas, capable of accomodating twelve hundred persons, was erected about twenty-four years since. It is a fine building, in the early style of English architecture, with turrets crowned

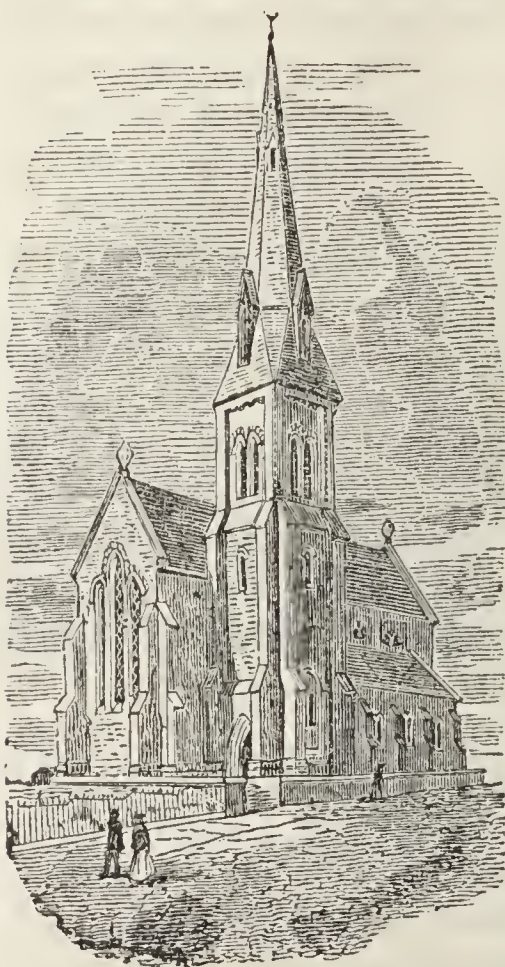


St. Barnabas' Church.

with neat pinnacles at the angles of the nave. Nothing can be cruder than the architecture of the interior, which is lighted by a range of fifteen long clerestory windows on each side; at the west end is a handsome tower, surmounted by a spire one hundred and forty feet

high. It was built by subscription raised in England, and was originally intended for the accomodation of the poor. When the church was nearly finished, Bishop Ward sold it to private gentlemen in London for £1,300, giving them the right of presentation for three lives; but the poor are exclusively indebted to the British government, and not to the money raised in England, for the free sittings—the ground on which the church is erected having been given on the condition that five hundred free sittings should be reserved for the poor. A very elegant church in the early style of English architecture, called St. Thomas', is erected near the north end of Finch-road, and contains one thousand sittings, five hundred of which are free. This church was built from funds partly granted by the Church Building Society, and partly raised by private subscriptions in the Island.

The Post-office is in Atholl-street, opposite the Independent Chapel. The mails arrive and are conveyed away by the steam-packets every week-day in the summer, and four times a week in the winter.



Church of St. Thomas.

There is a daily mail to and from each of the other towns.

The Isle of Man District Association of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, which institution originated with the late Sir William Hillary, Bart., now appears to be nearly obsolete, and disorganised: happily, however, its aid for some years past has been little required. It provides with food, clothing, medical assistance, as well as the means of returning

to their homes, the destitute sufferers of all nations. It was duly provided with Captain Manby's apparatus at the four principal ports.

No legal provision existing for the relief of the poor, they are maintained by voluntary contributions, the collections made every Sunday in the different churches, and the numerous private charities which abound in Douglas. Amongst the more prominent of these insti-

tutions is the House of Industry, erected in 1836 by subscription, assisted by a grant of £800 from the British government. It generally supports about eighty inmates, besides dispensing out-door relief so far as its funds will admit. Visitors are permitted to inspect its arrangements at any hour of the day. A Ladies' Soup Dispensary has been established for many years; and from it about one hundred pensioners are daily supplied during the winter with nutritious soup, bread, and meat. There is also a General Hospital and Dispensary in Fort-street, which is of great utility; and there are numerous benefit and friendly societies in the town.

There are six printing establishments in the town, and from two of them is issued a weekly newspaper.

Water is supplied by a company from a reservoir at the Crescent. There is also a company for the supply of gas to the town.

The intercourse with the neighbouring kingdoms is greatly facilitated by means of steam-packets, which depart for and arrive from Liverpool daily, and Whitehaven and Dublin once weekly, during the summer—the voyage to or from Liverpool being made in about six hours. There are numerous trading vessels from Douglas to Liverpool, Whitehaven, and the Scotch and Irish ports.

The quays and shops are lighted by gas; and although at present there are but a few public lamps in the streets, they are loudly called for throughout the town. Within the last few years many new buildings have been added to the town, the streets have been somewhat improved, and the shops modernized, many of which would now reflect credit on the large towns of the United Kingdom. St. George's Hall, situate in Atholl-street, is one of the

finest buildings in the Island. It was built in 1840-1. A company of shareholders, almost entirely members of the Odd-Fellows' lodges, were the first proprietors, and the expense altogether was about £2,000. The lodges of the order of Odd-Fellows for some years held their ordinary meetings in the Hall; but at present they meet



St. George's Hall.

in other places. The courts of law are held in this building, which has recently been purchased by government for a court-house; and alterations are being made for that purpose. The Douglas Religious and Useful Knowledge Society have their reading-room, which is open to visitors, in the lower part of the building, and their monthly lectures are delivered in the large hall.

The principal market is held on Saturday, and is well supplied with fish, provisions, and vegetables of all kinds, brought from different parts of the Island. The Wellington Market-house was, some years since, erected in Duke-street, but was never liberally patronised as

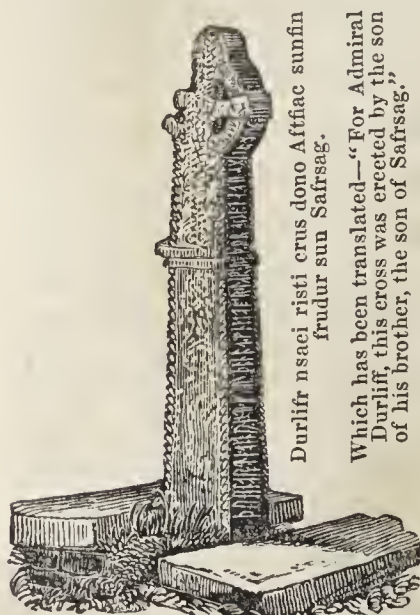
such, and is not much used for the purposes for which it was intended. The hall above is used for concerts, lectures, &c.

Douglas, as a sea bathing-place, is not surpassed by any other in the kingdom for the salubrity of the air—the clearness and strength of the water—the extent and fineness of the beach—the numerous suitable residences and lodging-houses erected along the shore and in the town for the accommodation of visitors—and the moderate charges: strong inducements for respectable families to make this their summer residence.

ENVIRONS.

In the neighbourhood of Douglas are numerous beautiful villas, rural seats, and genteel residences. Leaving Douglas at the end of Atholl-street, and proceeding a short distance on the Peel-road, on the left hand side is passed the Hermitage, but which is so completely enclosed by a high wall, that its beauties are concealed. After descending the hill, the first mansion on the right is Belmont, the seat of G. W. Dumbell, Esq.; then Thornton Lodge, the property of Captain Murray; immediately behind which are the newly-erected residences of W. Stephen, Esq., and the Rev. E. Forbes; farther on is the beautiful villa of Burleigh; next is Mount Vernon, the property of James Bell, Esq., which, though pleasantly situated, is scarcely visible from the road: directly opposite the first milestone is the neat Gothic residence of Ballabrooie, the property of Mrs. McGuffog. A few hundred yards farther on is the Quarter Bridge, at the foot of which, on the right hand side, a road branches off to the village of Onchan, and

another on the left to Castletown. From this bridge there is a beautiful view of Kirby, the property and residence of his Honour Deemster Drinkwater. At the top of the flat meadow on the right is Port-e-chee, formerly the residence of the Duke of Atholl, now the property of Deemster Drinkwater. Proceeding onward is the parish church of Braddan. This church contains four hundred sittings, and in it service is performed on the first Sunday morning of every month in Manx; on all other occasions in English. The churchyard, from having been the receptacle for the dead of the parish and town for many centuries, is inconveniently crowded with tombs, monuments, and gravestones. Amongst the monuments is a very imposing column erected to the memory of Lord Henry Murray, brother to the late Duke of Atholl. On a white marble tablet near its base is the following inscription:—"This sincere testimonial



Ancient Monument.

Durlif nsaci risti crus dono Affiac sunfin
frudur sun Safrsag.

Which has been translated—"For Admiral
Durlif, this cross was erected by the son
of his brother, the son of Safrsag."

of affection, and deep regret for their commander and their friend, is erected by the officers of the regiment. *His saltem accumulem donis et fungar inani munere. Virg. Æneid VI.*" In the centre of the churchyard stands a stone with the opposite inscription, in runic characters, the letters still remaining in a very perfect state. Tradition relates that a Danish chief was interred beneath this

stone, and his family and exploits are supposed to be recorded on it.



KIRK BRADDAN

LINES TO THE ANCIENT MONUMENT.

BY MRS. E. S. CRAVEN GREEN.

Oh, dark and nameless ! I have gazed on thee
Until the silent dweller in thy shrine
Was to my heart no more a mystery ;
And in each wildly-traced and fading line
There was a spell for spirits such as mine ;
The very winds around assumed the tone
Of an unearthly voice, at day's decline,
Breathing the legend of the lonely stone.
I lingered o'er the silent characters
Of a forgotten language, darkly gone
With those who trac'd them to their sepulchres,
Until it seemed their shadowy lore was won :
The mystery of the dead—and dreams came on
In fearful beauty, such as might not last—
The lineage—deeds—of that departed one,—
His life—his love ;—a moment, they were past !
The winds came o'er the dwellings of the dead,
The wild grass waved up to their passing sigh,
And from my heart the mystic trance had fled—
The shadowy legend seem'd at once to die,
And be forgot!—the freshness of the sky
Bending in beauty o'er me, and at times
The music of the birds and waters nigh,
With the far sad cadence of the Sabbath chimes,
Seeming to swell amid the silvery clouds—
And die in the bright west. The winds of balm ;
The flowers that shone around in dewy clouds—
The incense-shrines of earth ;—the holy calm
Breath'd o'er the hallow'd spot—the o'erpowering charm,
Nameless, yet sweet in its intensity ;
All that was bright, and beautiful, and warm :
Oh ! who could look on these and lonely be ?
They mingled with my spirit ; it was one
With these bright elements, and might not rest
O'er the dark memory of ages gone
Down to the dust ; for there was in my breast

All glorious hopes, and thoughts too long repress,
 That were not of this earth, and lived alone
 In the heart's silent worship ; breath'd not, lest
 There should be dimness o'er their beauty thrown.

And Thou ! O silent dweller in the dust,
 Was this fair earth as full of bliss for thee ?
 Hadst thou as bright a hope, as firm a trust,
 A heart of such enthusiastic fervency ?
 Thou answerest not !—the silent mystery
 Of the grave has no voice, or will not show
 The secret of its power ; and such shall be
 My resting-place, as nameless, and as low ;

And full as silent. This young heart, that springs
 To meet the sunbeams, and would pierce their light,
 Whose thoughts mock the wild eagle's daring wings
 In their free ranging and their uncheck'd flight,—
 Shall there come darkness o'er its visions bright,
 Coldness o'er what is now the impassion'd shrine
 Of life and hope ?—Yes—such shall be my night,
 The solitude of death, as deep as thine !

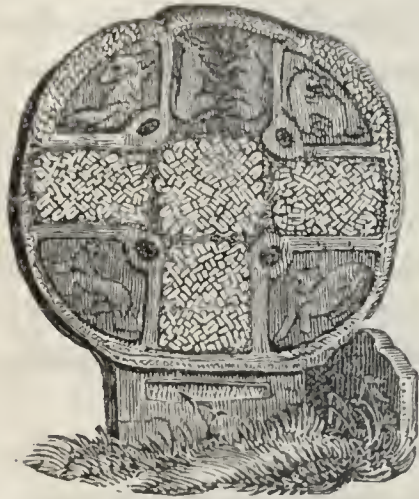
* * * * *

Didst thou come proudly o'er the ocean foam
 To the lone Island of the storms, to reign
 A northern sea-king in thy desert home,—
 The dark usurper of the trackless main,
 Whose proud heart yielded in the pagan fane,
 Spelled by their runic rites and mystic force ;
 But when far sweeping on the waves again,
 What power might check the wild marauder's course ?

Or woke thy spirit in this lonely Isle
 First to the light, child of the wilderness,
 Free as its stormy waters, by the smile
 Of sunbeams seldom blest, (not moved the less
 For all their tempests ?) Was it there to press
 With the first wind of morn, amid the still
 And shadowy mists, from thy lone cave's recess,
 To wake the red deer on their silent hill ?

Tired hunter of the Isle, thy chace is past :
 Dark ruler of the waters, we can trace
 The shadow of thy course o'er ocean cast :
 It is forgotten, like thy resting-place !
 Where is the legend of thy name and race ?
 Far in the midst of ages time has shed
 Oblivion o'er thy glory or disgrace :
 We know but this—thy rest is with the dead.

Another stone, bearing marks of great antiquity, stands against the tower of the steeple, the sculpture on which



Ancient Celtic.

is of a very rude nature. The date of the original erection of the church is unknown, but it was rebuilt in 1773. Close to the principal entrance to the church is an upright stone having the appearance of hard red granite, with the following remarkable intimation :—"Here underlyeth the body of the Rev. Mr. Patrick Thompson, minister of God's word forty years, *at present*

Vicar of Kirk Braddan, aged sixty-seven, anno. 1678 : deceased an. 1689." The reverend gentleman, it would appear, had been somewhat of an eccentric cast of mind, and had the stone engraved and erected eleven years before he died.

The traveller who has a taste for rural scenery would hardly find that taste more amply gratified than by a visit to this hallowed spot, where lie in deep silence many thousands who once trod the busy stage of life. He can scarcely behold the venerable sanctuary, with

the solemn surrounding scenery, without being forcibly reminded of those beautiful lines of Gray—

“ Beneath these rugged elms, that yew tree’s shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.”

The small space and crowded state of the burial-ground surrounding the church were for many years just cause of complaint. None of the land attached being procurable for making an addition, in 1849, a cemetery was formed, at a short distance from the church, on the Strang-road. Its area is four acres—three appropriated to the public, and the other to those who may desire private ground as a last resting-place for their families. About the centre of the enclosure stands a small chapel, wherein the funeral service is read. The remains of the celebrated painter, John Martin, repose in this cemetery; and besides the tomb in which they are interred there are several elegant monuments worthy of notice.

On leaving the churchyard, in the opposite direction to that which it was entered, on the return to Douglas, on the left hand, the lodge leading to Kirby is passed, and on the right, that to Ballaughton, the property of G. W. Dumbell, Esq., and shortly is reached some very delightfully-situated modern villas at Mill Mount. The highroad is then crossed, and although there is no appearance of a thoroughfare, a gateway will conduct you to a foot-path; in pursuing its track after passing Pulrose Mill, and crossing another meadow, you arrive at the grove adjoining the Nunnery,

“ Where lovers do
In sweet retirement court the shade.”

It is a beautiful spot, with a delightful plantation extending along the bank of the river, and has around it an air of seclusion that cannot fail to delight the visitor, for,

“There waving trees a checker’d scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day.”

Leaving the grove, you arrive at the Nunnery, the seat of John S. Goldie Taubman, Esq. The name is from an ancient priory, which is said to have been built by St. Bridget, after her arrival to receive the veil from St. Maughold, in the sixth century. Scarcely a vestige of the ancient building now remains; but a beautiful modern structure is erected near its site. The Nunnery is much admired by all visitors: the park and gardens are extensive, and the growing timber and shrubberies, in the summer season especially, are very beautiful. The Nunnery cannot fail to arrest the attention of the antiquary who may perchance visit Mona: there he may yet see the ruins of the convent. Waldron, in his “History of the Isle of Man,” tells us of a gravestone with the following inscription, “*Illustrissima Matilda filia,*” and a little lower down on the same stone, “*Rex Mercie.*” This he supposes to be Matilda, the daughter of Ethelbert, of the Saxon race; both Stowe and Hollingshed agree that she died a recluse; and on another stone was then found, “*Cartesmunda virgo immaculata,*” and on the base, “A.D. MCCXXX.” Waldron is of opinion that this could be no other than *Cartesmunda*, the fair nun of Winchester, who fled from the violence threatened her by King John, and took refuge in this convent. The lady abbess was a baroness of the Isle, held courts in her own name, and possessed considerable temporal as well as spiritual authority.

LINES ON VIEWING THE NUNNERY.

BY THE LATE REV. R. BROWN, VICAR OF BRADDAN.

Soon, rising from yon azure wave,
 The moon shall climb the eastern skies,
 Bright as the saint when from his grave
 The judgment trump shall bid him rise :
 Even now begins the silvery beam
 To tremble on Saint Mary's stream.

How sweet at this still hour to rove,
 And by the moon's soft light to view
 The foliage of that dusky grove,
 The water of that streamlet blue,
 The ivy robe which age has thrown
 On yonder chapel's mouldering stone.

Time was, when at this lonely hour,
 Reminded by the vesper bell
 That sounded from yon chapel's tower,
 The self-sequestering maid would tell,
 With awful look and bended knee,
 Her often numbered rosary.

Ages there were when in this land
 The demon Superstition reigned,
 When all were swayed by his command,
 When all, obedient to the fiend,
 Yielded to sculptured wood and stone
 The honour due to God alone.

Then from the wretched layman's eye
 The sacred volume was concealed—
 The glass through which the realms of joy
 To man's dim vision are revealed—
 The chart by which he steers his way
 Through life's dark wave to endless day.

* * * * *

The time has fled: no longer here
 Do men to superstition bow;

His gorgeous shrines no more appear,
And vanished are his idols now,
Like the gay visions of the night,
When glows the east with morning's light.

Within this convent's mouldering walls
The flitting bat a dwelling finds ;
The dreary shower unhindered falls,
And sadly sound the rushing winds,
Seeming in every gust to say,
"Thou, too, O man, shalt pass away !"

* * * * *

After quitting the Nunnery grounds there is nothing particularly attractive until the bridge is reached, when, instead of crossing it to return to Douglas, proceed along the South Quay, and, just before ascending the hill, the large iron foundry of Mr. R. Gelling, and the gas works will be passed. Having ascended the hill which leads to the Head, you pass Taubman-terrace, and farther on, on the left, a terrace of finely situated houses named Fort William, at the extremity of which is the castellated mansion of the late Captain John Clucas. Close at hand is the splendid hotel of Fort Anne, with its beautifully laid out pleasure grounds. Still keeping the road you pass Raven's Cliff, the property of J. Edwards, Esq., and Harold Tower, the property of the Rev. G. Quirk, both nearly concealed from view by the height of the surrounding walls. Beyond these, on the southern point which forms the bay, is the lighthouse of Douglas Head, the light from which is seen at a distance of five leagues in clear weather. It was erected by the Commissioners of Harbours, in 1833, under whose management it still remains, and is of the most essential service to shipping. Before proceeding down to the lighthouse, the visitor

cannot help being struck, on casting his sight inland, at the singular beauty of the prospect before him—Douglas, laying at the foot of the bay, gradually rising in the form of an amphitheatre, and bounded by the mountains in the distance, gives a most delightful effect to the scenery around. From this spot may be seen nearly every gentleman's residence in the neighbourhood—the Castle Mona Hotel, the Lawn, and the Crescent lying in the distance on the margin of the beautiful bay. When the summit of the hill is reached, on which stands a tower or landmark for mariners, instead of the pastoral beauties which have just been admired, the sublime and beautiful burst on the view. Here the eye, delighted, ranges over the vast expanse of water which foams around the rude, broken precipices—the high lands of Wales, and a long extent of the Cumberland coast, crowned with distant mountains, being, in clear weather, distinctly visible.

The next day's excursion in search of the picturesque should commence by leaving Douglas at the north end of Atholl-street. Passing the Scotch Church and proceeding along Finch-road, in which are many respectable mansions with fine sea view, to its termination, the visitor will reach the elegant villa of Marina, built by the late Robert Steuart, Esq. It was subsequently purchased by the Misses Dutton, and converted by them into a seminary for young ladies. The grounds of Villa Marina, which consist of several acres, enclosed by extensive walling, are laid out with good taste, the site being one of the most delightful that can be pictured. The new terraces and rows, in the immediate vicinity, add greatly to the beauty of the scene. From the old lodge of the Castle, taking the road fenced in from the sea, you pass



CASTLE MONA HOTEL.

Isle of Man

Engraved and Published by J. G. Bowden, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

the handsome terraces and numerous dwelling-houses erected in late years on the Lawn, and soon reach the new lodge, entering which, and proceeding along one of the shaded avenues, you are brought to Castle Mona, the magnificent mansion erected by the late John, fourth Duke of Atholl, of fine freestone, brought from Arran, at an expense of £40,000. The castle and grounds were the only property not disposed of by that family to the crown: they were purchased by J. Hutchinson, Esq., and soon after the mansion was converted into an hotel. The castle is magnificent for its size, and the grounds around it are planted with exotics, native shrubs, and forest trees, through which serpentines a little glen of Alpine beauty. The prospect has none to vie with it on the Island. The eye glances rapidly from the distant mountains to the immediate heights—from the rolling ocean to the circling bay—from the forest region to the verdant lawns and parterres of blooming flowers; and the grounds, of which there are nearly twenty acres reserved for the visitors, are intersected with walks, so contrived as to appear greatly to add to their extent. The mansion and grounds are now in the occupation of Mr. Heron, formerly of Portobello, near Dublin. The internal arrangements combine ease with elegance. The grand saloon is one of the most splendid kind; the rooms are all spacious and lofty, and the establishment is not surpassed by any of a similar nature in the kingdom. Immediately above Castle Mona is Woodville, erected by a building company some years since, comprising many fine houses, offering inducements for respectable families from the opposite coasts to become residents. These vary in rent from £24 to £50 per annum, and are admirably laid out.

Leaving the Castle and following the highroad you pass the Cliff, on whose summit stands, commandingly situated, Falcon Cliff, the property of J. S. Jackson, Esq.; a small chapel, the property of the same gentleman, stands at the foot. Thence the road is studded with many handsome villas and respectable mansions. At the termination of the Crescent is Derby Castle, a mansion suitable from its size and magnificence for the reception of any family of distinction. Ascending the hill, on the top is Summer Hill, and several new villas, and branching off to the left, Bemahague, near which



Kirk Onchan Church.


are Glencrutchery, the residence of W. Beckwith, Esq., and the parish church of Onchan. Above the church are the nursery grounds of Alexander Spittall, Esq., which are worthy of a visit. Returning by the latter residence, we pass the mansion of Alexander Spittall, Esq.

and the rural villa of Woodburne, which is occupied by the Misses Kayll as a seminary for young ladies; continuing the same line of road for a few hundred yards, there are numerous fine buildings recently erected. A little farther on is the House of Industry for the poor of the town; after passing which you immediately re-enter Douglas.

CHAPTER VIII.,

EXCURSION TO THE SOUTH.

Douglas to Ballasalla — Rushen Abbey — Castletown — Castle Rushen — Schools — King William's College — Derbyhaven — Environs of Castletown — Port St. Mary — Port Erin — The Calf of Man.

N leaving Douglas for Castletown—a distance of ten miles—you pass the Nunnery on the right, and on the left the old Roman Catholic Chapel; about half a mile from which is the junction of the two Castletown roads. Keeping that to the right—the new one—you descend into Kewague; and on the next rise, a few yards beyond the second milestone, is Middle, the neat little villa of Mrs. Tobin. A short distance beyond the third milestone, on the left, is Rose Hill, from whence there is some beautiful picturesque landscape scenery; at the fourth milestone is Mount Murray, and a little further on, to the left, Ballavale; about two miles beyond which the old road again joins the new one.

On the old road, at the first branch off, you pass Ellenbrook on the left; and, in the hollow on the right, Hampton Court; opposite, on the left, Ballashamrock, the property of M. H. Quayle, Esq.; further on, near

the sea, is Seafield, the property of Major Bacon ; and on the right is Oatland. On the coast, to the left of a creek, named Greenach, is a fine specimen of the sepulchral barrow, called "Cronk-ny-marroo," or the "hill of the dead ;" near which is the bay and beach of Port Soderic—[a convenient distance from Douglas for an excursion by water ; sailing to which you would pass Walberry, where there is a beautiful natural bridge ; and at the entrance of the beach, on the left hand side, is a cavern of very great extent.] Passing Kirk Santon, the main road is joined, about one mile from

BALLASALLA,

the largest village in the Island, and formerly a place of great importance. The scenery in its vicinity is richly diversified and picturesque, and the country around is very beautiful ; but the village itself bears evident marks of decay. The venerable remains of Rushen Abbey are seen on the river's bank, and form an interesting feature in the view. Rushen Abbey was founded by Ewan, Abbot of Furness, on lands granted for the purpose, in 1134, by Olave Kleining, who, besides conferring on it great liberties and immunities, apportioned to the abbot one-third of the tithes of his kingdom for the education of youth and the support of the poor. The abbey was dependent on that of Furness, and received its abbots by appointment thence. The original establishment consisted of an abbot and twelve monks of the Cistercian order : these practised great austerities, wearing neither shoes nor shirts, nor eating flesh, except when travelling. The abbey church, dedicated to St. Mary, was not consecrated till 1257, having occupied one hundred and thirty years in building. The foundation, in process of

time, having become enriched, the simplicity of the primitive monks gave way to pride and luxury in their successors: the abbot was made a baron of the Isle, and exercised considerable temporal power. In common with other monasteries in England, this was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII., and its revenues became vested in the crown. According to Dugdale, Rushen Abbey was the last monastery destroyed by Henry. The monastery and priory of Rushen and Douglas, and the "Gray Friars of Brymaken," were afterwards granted to William Earl of Derby, on payment of a rent of £122 12s. 11d., to the manor of East Greenwich. In the abbey garden may now be seen an ancient tombstone or coffin-lid, called the "abbot-stone of Rushen:" on its surface is a raised cross of beautiful device, by the side of whose shaft is a knight's sword. On leaving the village, after passing the mansion of J. Fordati, Esq., on the left, and Ballasalla House, the property of J. Drinkwater, Esq., on the right, you arrive at Lorn House, the residence of the present lieutenant-governor, just at the entrance into

CASTLETOWN,

in Manx Balley-chashtal, and anciently Rushen. This, though the capital of the Island, and seat of government, is in no respect to be compared to Douglas. Here are held the principal law courts, and here also is situate the prison for the whole Island. In the spacious area forming the Market-place and Parade stands a Doric freestone column, erected by subscription, in 1836, to the memory of the highly respected Governor Smelt. Through the town runs a small river, over which is a drawbridge for foot passengers, and higher up a bridge of stone for carriages. A fine stone pier and lighthouse

have recently been erected to improve the harbour. The castle, which is of great strength, and now the only fortress in the Island, is considered as bearing a striking resemblance to the Castle of Elsinore, in Denmark. It was erected in 947,* by Guttred, the second Danish prince in succession from King Orry. The castle is quadrangular, flanked with towers on each side: the northern or flag-tower, which commands a bird's-eye view of the surrounding country, rises to the height of eighty feet, and the eastern, western, and southern, seventy feet; in the latter is a remarkable clock, a gift from Queen Elizabeth. It is surrounded by a lofty embattled wall and fosse, and defended by a glacis of stone, said to have been added by Cardinal Wolsey, during the time he was guardian to Edward, Earl of Derby. The castle underwent a six months' siege by Robert Bruce in 1313. During the Civil War it was occupied by the forces of the Earl of Derby. Here, on his decapitation, the countess, with her children, sought an asylum; but when the Island was invaded by the republican army under Colonels Birch and Duckenfield, the fortress was at once surrendered by the receiver-general, William Christian, the "Illiam Dhone" of Manx song; and here the countess was detained in confinement. When released on the Restoration, she left the Island, and carried with her the archives which were deposited in the castle, and which are supposed to have been subsequently lost. Castle Rushen contains several modern apartments, and till within the last twenty-five years, was the governor's residence. The business of the Rolls'-office and the law courts is here

* This date was discovered, cut in a beam of oak, when repairing the east tower in 1815.



CASTLE RUSHEN

Published by W A Gutteridge, Glasgow, & London

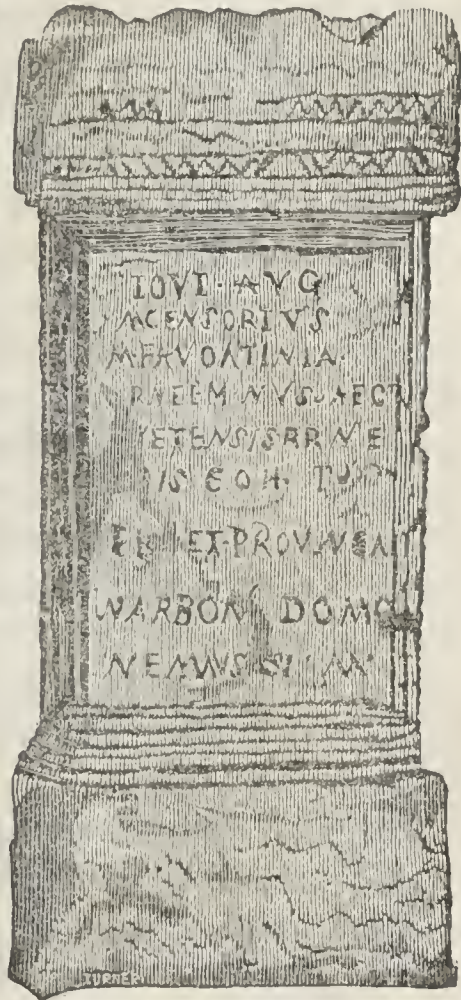
transacted, and all the records kept within the walls. Being the seat of government, a company of soldiers,



St. Mary's Chapel.

at the south-eastern end of the Market-place, was cleared away in 1826, and the present handsome structure, dedicated to St. Mary, was built at an expense of £1600, the incorporated society for building and enlarging churches and chapels having contributed £300. The interior is well arranged, and contains one thousand one hundred sittings, three hundred of which are free. When the old chapel was pulled down, three Roman coins of Germanicus Agrippina were found carefully deposited in a small hollow, scooped out of freestone, near the place where the

the only military force on the Island, is always stationed in this town. Near the castle is a neat building in which the business of the House of Keys is transacted. The chapel erected by Bishop Wilson,

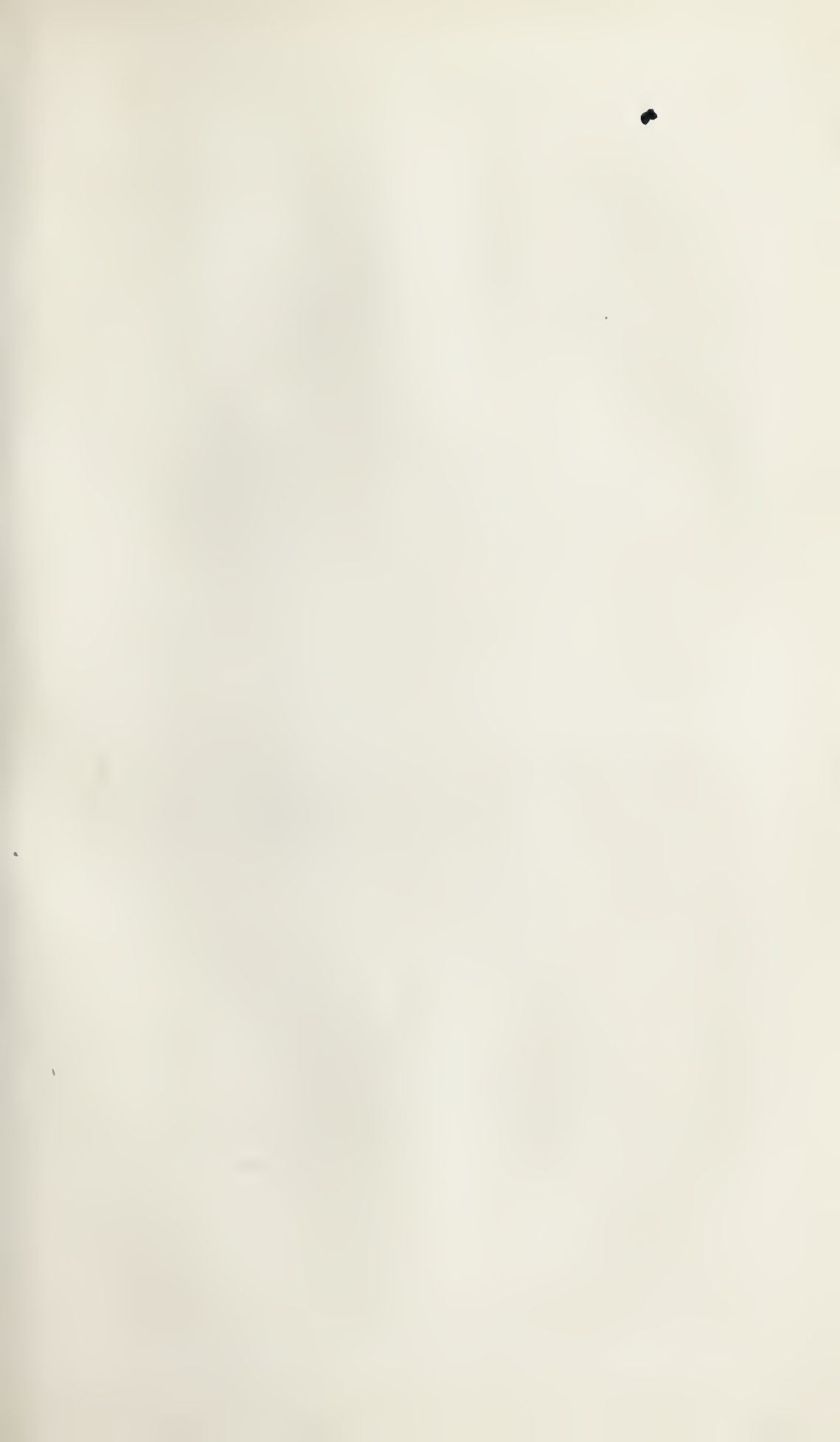


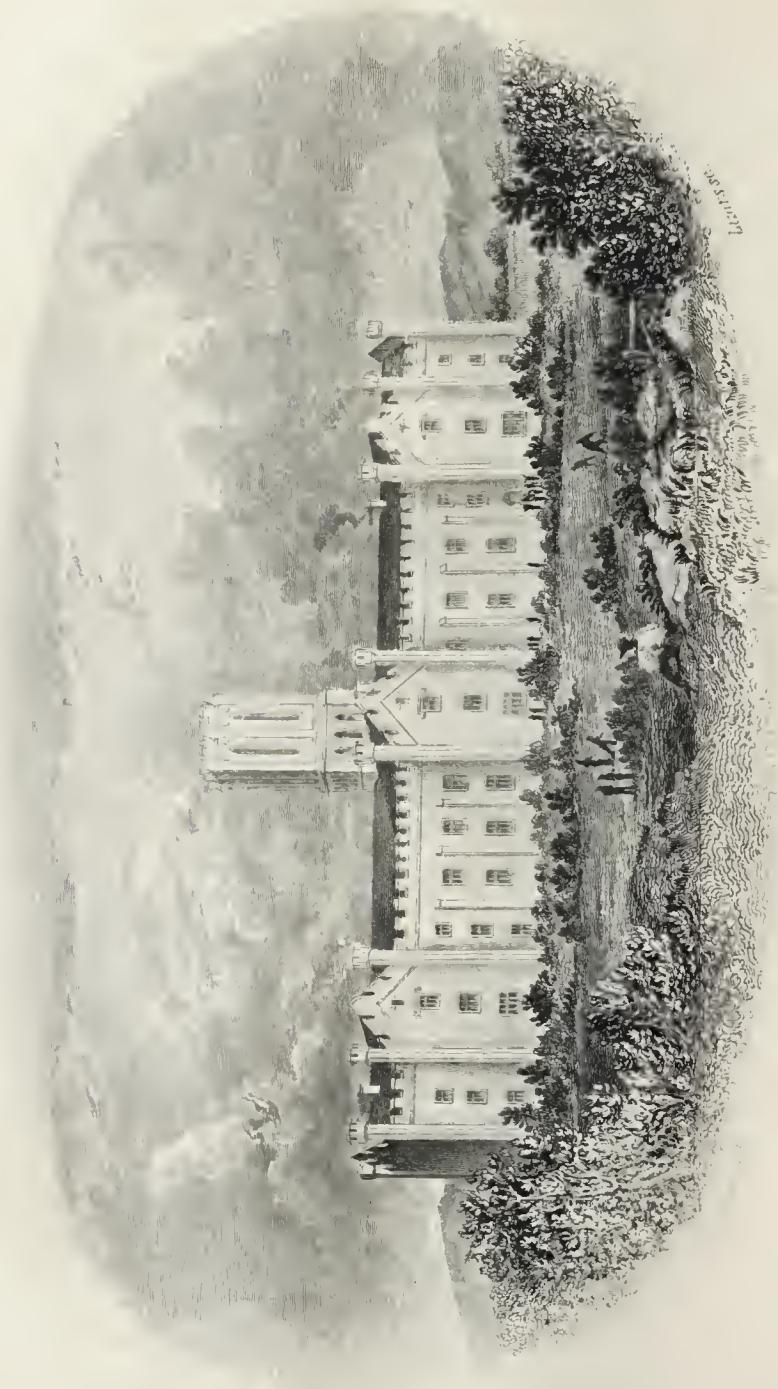
Roman Altar.

ancient cross stood. There is still preserved at the governor's house, Castletown, the remains of a Roman altar, exactly similar to some found in Great Britain, which appears by the inscription to have been erected to Jupiter, by Marcus Censorius, son of Marcus Flavius Volinius, of the Augustensian legion, prefect to the Tungrian cohort of the province of Narbonne. A mile and a half from the town is the parochial church of Malew, formerly dedicated to St. Lupus, containing about five hundred and thirty sittings. The Wesleyan Methodists have a neat chapel in Arbory-street, capable of accommodating five hundred persons; and the Primitive Methodists have a chapel near the stone bridge. To each of the Methodists' chapels a Sunday-school is attached. The Roman Catholics have, at the eastern suburb of the town, a very neat small chapel.

The Free Grammar School of Castletown is under the direction of the chaplain of St. Mary's; salary about £70. The Taubman School has about forty scholars, twenty-five of whom are free; salary, £20. Catherine Halsall's School has about forty scholars, twenty of whom are free; salary £10. The Petty School has sixteen scholars, with a salary of £8 1s. The National Day and Sunday Schools are supported by subscriptions; master's salary, £30; mistress', £30. All these schools are in a flourishing condition, and are under excellent management.

The neat building recently completed in Arbory-street is the Town Hall, the foundation stone of which was laid by J. Gell, Esq., High-bailiff, in March, 1856. It was erected by a company formed for the purpose, and contains on the basement story offices, club-rooms, &c.; and over these is a room 68 feet in length and 34 feet





KING WILLIAMS COLLEGE

Islet of Man.

Engraved by M. A. Quigley, from a photograph by H. W. H. W.

wide, used for meetings and other public purposes. A steam-packet company was established here in 1854, and companies to supply the town with gas and water about the same time.

Leaving Castletown to proceed to the college, by taking the turn on the right, instead of going by the main road, you pass a ruin called Mount Strange, once the summer-house of the Derby family, and near which Captain Christian was shot for surrendering the Island to Cromwell's army.

KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE.

This building, named after his late majesty, King William IV., was founded in 1830 by the Hon. Cornelius Smelt, lieutenant-governor, the bishop of the diocese, and other trustees of property granted by Bishop Barrow, in 1668, for the education of young men to supply the Manx churches, and other pious and charitable purposes. The buildings, partly in the English, and partly in the Elizabethian style, form a spacious cruciform structure, two hundred and ten feet in length from east to west, and one hundred and thirty-five feet from north to south: from the intersection rises an embattled tower, one hundred and fifteen feet high. The expense of building the chapel was defrayed from funds collected in England for the erection of new churches in the Island. There is also a public lecture-room, a large hall for a library, four large class-rooms, residences for the principal and vice-principal, and every necessary arrangement for the purposes of the institution. It is required that the principal and other masters shall be members of the Church of England and graduates of the universities. The masters are allowed to receive

pupils as boarders. The college was opened in 1833. The pupils admitted have been numerous. His excellency the present lieutenant-governor, the lord bishop, the attorney-general, the archdeacon, and F. Lace, Esq., of Skipton, Yorkshire, have each founded prizes to be contended for at the midsummer vacation. After paying the salaries of the masters, and the interest of the debt on the college, the remainder of the proceeds of the trust is expended in exhibitions to Manx students to the universities of Great Britain. On Sunday morning, 14th January, 1844, the building, with the exception of a portion of the eastern wing, was totally destroyed by fire; but it has been rebuilt with many important improvements. The expense was partially defrayed by private subscriptions.

DERBYHAVEN

is a small village about a quarter of a mile from the college, and is chiefly known for possessing an excellent harbour. An islet in this bay, connected with Langness by a narrow causeway, contains the ruins of a church dedicated to St. Michael. On its northern extremity, James, seventh Earl of Derby, erected a fort as a protection to the harbour; and in more recent times, a turret has been raised upon the eastern wall of this fort, from which a light is shown during the herring fishery. The Roman Catholics still occasionally use this spot in which to inter their dead. Adjoining is Langness, an extensive neck of low land, on which is a landmark to warn mariners of a too close approach to the shore.

ENVIRONS OF CASTLETOWN.

The neighbouring country around Castletown is level and fertile—the parish in which it is situated containing

some of the richest soil in the Island. At the outskirts of the town you pass the windmill, at present in ruins by fire. The first residence of note is Balladoole, the property of Mrs. G. A. Wood, on the left. Near this estate is Poolvash, where is a fine quarry of black limestone, commonly called "Manx marble," much used for chimney-pieces, and from which the steps of St. Paul's in London were taken, and presented by Bishop Wilson to the dean and chapter. The limestone beds are very extensive, and great quantities are burnt for manure. At this place is a large current of salt water issuing from the rocks above high-water mark; it is as salt as sea water, and the current is never diminished by the driest seasons. The source from which it proceeds is supposed to communicate with an underground pool filled from the sea. On the rising ground between Balladoole and the sea are the ruins of an old chapel called Keil Vael. Proceeding westward, you pass Kentraugh, the beautiful seat of Edward M. Gawne, Esq. The gardens here are very extensive, and hot-house fruits are raised to great perfection; there is a large rabbit-warren opposite the house, which commands fine sea views, and overlooks both Poolvash and Port St. Mary Bays. A little further is Mount Gawne. Taking the shore road, you soon arrive at

PORT ST. MARY.

This is a small fishing town. Through the exertions of the late Edward Gawne, Esq., the harbour has been much improved. When not employed in agriculture the inhabitants spend most of their time in fishing for cod and lobsters, which latter are principally exported. Near to this port is the bold promontory of Spanish

Head, so called from the fact of several of the ships of the Spanish Armada being here dashed to pieces. It consists of bold precipices, rising perpendicularly from the level of the sea to the height of more than three hundred feet, and divided by extensive chasms into pyramidal and conical masses, which overhang the shore—most probably the effects of an earthquake, which is recorded to have taken place in Man in an early age. In one of the recesses, which penetrates many hundred yards into the solid rock, is a circle of erect stones, appearing to have been a Druidical temple, for which, from the solitude and sublimity of the situation, no place could be more appropriate. Leaving Port St. Mary, keeping to the left, you shortly reach

PORT ERIN,

which derives its name from being opposite Ireland. It is a small fishing village, with an excellent bay. The copper and lead mines of Brada Head are about one mile distant, and run nearly north and south, near to the sea shore, and have been proved by Cornish miners to be as strong as any lode ever discovered in Cornwall, with a large body of gossan resting upon the top of them. These mines have been leased to the South Manx Mining Company, who carry on their operations with energy. Boats are generally taken at this place by those who wish to make an excursion to

THE CALF ISLAND.

This, the largest of the rocky islets surrounding the coast, is nearly five miles in circumference, and comprises an area of more than six hundred acres. On the western side the cliffs rise, in perpendicular masses, to

the height of four hundred feet, and its summit, which commands an extensive view of the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish mountains, is five hundred feet above the level of the sea. Two handsome lighthouses have been erected here for the protection of vessels navigating the Irish seas: they are distant from each other five hundred and sixty feet; the lower is three hundred and five feet, and the upper three hundred and ninety-six feet, above the level of the sea. They are furnished with double revolving lights, which make a revolution every two minutes, resembling stars of the first magnitude, and at their greatest splendour may be seen at a distance of seven leagues. The bearing of the upper light is north-east half-east from the dangerous sunken rocks called the Chickens, from which it is nearly a mile and a half distant.

On the south side of the Calf is a very large mass of rock called the Burrow or Barrow, in its form resembling a lofty tower, and separated from the other masses by an opening of romantic appearance: near it is another called the Eye, perforated by a natural arch resembling the eye of a needle, from which circumstance it has its name. Between the mainland and the Calf is a small island called Kitterland: on this island, in January, 1853, thirty natives of Port St. Mary perished by an explosion of gunpowder in the wrecked brig "Lily," which they were discharging. A large sum of money was subscribed on the Island and in England for the support of the widows and orphans — the benevolent captain of the parish, E. M. Gawne, Esq., taking up their unhappy cases. The lofty cliffs are tenanted by a great variety of water fowl, sitting in tiers, and adorning with their white breasts the dark and towering rocks.

On the edge of an awful precipice are the remains of a hermitage, said to have been the retreat, about two centuries ago, of a person named Bushel, who imposed on himself a three years' residence in this wild solitude, as an experiment upon himself, "for the obtaining a long and healthy life, by a parsimonious diet of herbs, oil, mustard, and honey, with water sufficient, most like to that of our long-lived forefathers before the flood." A sea-bird called the puffin, remarkable for its fatness, and highly esteemed by epicures, formerly hatched its young in the rabbit burrows; they have now, however, entirely disappeared.

The Calf Island is the property of C. Cary, Esq. The tenant makes a large portion of his rent by the sale of rabbits, which are numerous—from fifteen hundred to two thousand being killed in the winter season. The distance from Port Erin is about three miles: the shore to it is bold and steep. The soil is not very fertile, but everything wears the aspect of the sublime and lonely, tending to raise the nobler emotions of the mind. The tide runs with tremendous velocity through the channel between the mainland and the Calf. In fine weather the visitor will be delighted with a visit to this most interesting spot.

In returning, the traveller should visit Cronk-ny-moar, or Fairy Hill, one of the finest barrows on the Island, situated in a low morass, a little west from Rushen Church. The hill is a truncated cone, forty feet high, and one hundred and fifty yards in circumference, surrounded by a deep and wide ditch: on the summit is a circular excavation, with a regular parapet. According to the ancient modes of warfare, it must have been almost impregnable, as all access to it might have been


prevented by inundating the morass. Within a mile of this hill are the Giant's Quoiting Stones, two huge masses of unhewn clay slate, about ten feet high, three wide, and two thick.

Returning to Castletown, you take the road by Colby, and pass Ballagawne, the property of Mrs. Gawne, Bell Abbey, M. Dawson, Esq., and the village of Colby, with its glen, a mile up from which are some interesting Druidical remains of semicircles formed by moss-grown stones, erect, and of considerable magnitude, and some tumuli; then the parish church of Arbory, and close by the handsome villa of Parville, the residence of Miss Quirk; and then Crescent Cottage, T. Moore, Esq., and turn into the main road to Peel or Castletown; but the traveller is recommended to stop at Castletown during the night, and start for Peel next morning, as the preceding excursion will fully occupy one day.

CHAPTER IX.

EXCURSION FROM CASTLETOWN TO PEEL.

Goddard Crovan's Stone—The Black Fort—Barrule—Manninabeg-mac-y-Lear—Foxdale—Tynwald Hill—St. John's Chapel—Ancient Ceremonial at the Tynwald Court—Peel Town and Castle—Legend of the Moddey Doo—Lines on a Visit to the Castle—Schools—Kirk Patrick—Glen Meay.

AVING Castletown for Peel, you pass Kirk Malew Church, a mile and a half from that town, and St. Mark's Chapel, three miles further on, but considerably to the right, near which, on the banks of a rivulet, stood the large mass of granite known by the name of Goddard Crovan's Stone,* near which is a specimen of a Danish encampment, surrounded by a fosse, and defended by a parapet, which Sir Walter Scott has rendered famous as the Black Fort in "Peveril of the Peak;" but, unfortunately, in modern times, both these have been destroyed. The road passes near South Barrule, in English, "the top of an apple." Manninan-

* "It was broken up by the owner of the field about twenty years since: some fragments of it are built into the parsonage. The old legend of the stone is, that Goddard lived with his termagant wife in a great castle on the top of Barrule. Unable to endure the violence of her tongue, he turned her unceremoniously out of doors; after descending the mountain some distance, imagining herself out of his reach, she turned around and began to rate him so soundly at the full pitch of her voice, that in a rage he seized on this huge granite boulder, and hurling it with all his might killed her on the spot."—*Cumming's Isle of Man*, p. 171.

beg-mac-y-Lear, the first King of Man, as represented in an ancient history of the Island, had his hut or wigwam palace on the east side of Barrule, and but a short distance from Tynwald Hill. The then wretched inhabitants of Mona acknowledged this conjuror as their liege lord, and manifested their vassalage by carrying annually, on the eve of Midsummer-day, a quantity of green rushes to the top of Barrule; a portion of the rushes, however, was left at the chief's residence at the foot of the hill. The payment of the green rushes was the tenure on which the Islanders held their lands. On the Douglas road, at no great distance from Tynwald Hill, is an artificial hill or mount, called Manninan's Chair: probably this was the Tynwald Hill of Manninan, from which he issued his legislative enactments. Crossing the mountains of Barrule by a good road, near the sixth milestone, you pass the

FOXDALE MINES.

These are now carried on very extensively by an English company, who have erected several powerful water-wheels and steam-engines for the purpose of pumping out the water. The mines are now producing about one hundred tons of excellent lead ore per month, containing from fifteen to twenty ounces of silver in the ton of lead. The depth of the mine is about one hundred fathoms from the surface. The great Foxdale vein running nearly east and west, upon which the principal mines are now working, extends across the Island from sea to sea: a very small portion of it has as yet been explored. At the bottom of the north part of this mountain is a beautiful cascade, opposite Hamilton Bridge. A mile and a half further is the

TYNWALD MOUNT,

where all new acts must be promulgated to the people before they become binding as laws. Its appearance is



Tynwald Mount.

pleasing, from the neatness with which its singular form is preserved, and venerable from its antiquity, and the interesting purposes to which it has been for so many ages dedicated. It is a circular barrow, about twelve feet high, formed

into a pyramid of three circles, the ascent being by a flight of steps cut in the turf, on the eastern side. When the legislative assembly are collected, a chair is



Procession of the Tynwald Court from St. John's Chapel to the Hill.

placed on the summit under a canopy for the governor or his deputy, below whom the officers take their places, according to their respective orders, whilst the surrounding area is filled with the people. Here was fought the

battle between the brothers Olave and Reginald for the crown of Man, in which the latter was slain. A Tynwald Court is generally held on the 5th of July, and at other times as occasion may require. Near the mount is St. John's Chapel, whence, after prayers, the different persons forming the court when there move in procession to the mount. The following is the ancient ceremonial observed on the promulgation of the laws, extracted from the first page of the Manx statutes, which is still continued :—

“ Our Doughtful and Gracious Lord, this is the Constitution of old Time, the which we have given in our Days, how yee should be governed on your Tinwald Day. First, you shall come thither in your Royall Array, as a King ought to do, by the Prerogatives and Royalties of the Land of Mann. And upon the Hill of Tinwald sitt in a Chaire, covered with Royall Cloath and Cushions, and your Visage into the East, and your Sword before you, holden with the point upward; your Barrons in the third degree sitting beside you, and your beneficed Men and your Deemsters before you sitting; and your Clarke, your Knights, Esquires and Yeomen, about you in the third degree; and the worthiest Men in your Land to be called in before your Deemsters, if you will ask any Thing of them, and to hear the Government of your Land and your Will; and the Commons to stand without the Circle of the Hill, with three Clearkes in their Surplisses. And your Deemsters shall make Call in the Coroner of Glanfaba; and he shall call in all the Coroners of Man, and their yards in their hands, and their Weapons upon them, either Sword or Axe. And the Moares, that is, to Witt of every Sheading. Then the Chief Coroner, that is the Coroner of Glanfaba, shall make Affence, upon Paine of Life and Lyme, that noe Man make any Disturbance or Stirr in the Time of Tinwald, or any Murmur or Rising in the King's Presence, upon Paine of Hanging and Drawing. And then shall let your Barrons and all other know you to be their King and Lord, and what Time you were here you received the Land as Heyre Apparent in your Father's Days.”

The etymon of *tynwald* has been deduced from the Scandinavian *thing*, an assembly of the deputies of the people, and the Saxon *wald*, a woody field—thus forming the compound word, Tynwald, expressing, the court in the wood. The erection of Tynwald Hill, must, it is presumed, be referred to the period of the Norwegian dynasty, and subsequently to the period when the sea occupied the low level land between Peel and Douglas. Tynwald Hill was surrounded by a ditch and an eastern rampart, including an area in the form of a right-angled parallelogram. The area includes the chapel.

Leaving Tynwald Mount, the road goes straight on to

PEEL,

in Manx, Purt-ny-hinshey, and anciently Holme Town. It is situate in the Parish of Kirk German, ten and a half miles from Douglas, and twelve from Castletown; and has a population of two thousand three hundred persons. During the feudal times it derived some consequence from its vicinity to the castle; and when the smuggling trade was at its height, was a town of importance: since that period, however, the inhabitants have been chiefly employed in agriculture and fishing—the adjoining seas abounding with cod, haddock, and herrings of the finest quality. Peel derives its greatest attraction from the castle, which holds a foremost place among the antiquarian curiosities of the Island, and the remains of which even now

“ Look great in ruin, noble in decay.”

It is situate on a small rocky island about one hundred yards west of the town, being separated by the Peel or Nab river, which is very shallow at low water. The



PEEL BAY & TOWN.

Published by M A Quiggin, Douglas, Isle of Man

entrance to the castle was formerly by a flight of steps on the eastern side, now almost decayed. A bridge has been recently thrown across the river, and the castle may also be approached by a ferry-boat. The walls, which are from three to four feet thick, and flanked with towers, are built of clay slate, in many places quoined and faced with red sandstone, and are supposed to have been built by Thomas, Earl of Derby, in 1500. They enclose a polygonal area of about five acres, which is almost filled with the ruins of various buildings. In the centre is a pyramidal mound of earth, about seventeen yards at the base, surrounded by a ditch five and a half feet broad, supposed to have been either a tumulus raised over the ashes of some illustrious chief, or from the summit of which harangues were made to the population. The island on which the ruins of the castle stand is connected with the mainland by means of a wall, built about forty years since. Till the Act of Revestment, the fortress was garrisoned by native troops in the pay of the Lord of the Isle; but when the Island became vested in the British crown, the army and garrison were removed, since which the pile of buildings has been suffered to fall into irremediable decay; it, however,

“ Stands to tell
A melancholy tale, to give
An awful warning. Soon
Oblivion will steal silently
The remnant of its fame.”

Within the area are the ruins of two churches, the bishop's palace (which must have been a very humble dwelling), a fine specimen of the round tower, and other buildings of which the uses are now doubtful. One of

the churches, supposed to have been the first Christian church in the Isle of Man, was dedicated to St. Patrick : the other, the cathedral church of Man, dedicated to St. German, the first Manx bishop, was rebuilt about 1245 : several ancient authors, particularly Waldron, describe it as having been richly decorated and abounding in ornamental inscriptions, the traces of many of which are still observable. The interior is yet occasionally used as a burying-place, particularly for mariners and others who have perished on the coast. Beneath the eastern part is the ancient ecclesiastical prison, constructed with all the severity of monkish times and priestly rigour. It is a vault eighteen feet deep, and is approached by very dark winding stairs ; the roof, supported on low dwarf pillars, is only twenty-one inches above the ground ; the bottom is extremely rough, and in one corner is a well or spring, which must have made a deplorable addition to the natural humidity of the place, where neither light nor air was admitted but through a window deep set in the wall, at the east end. Waldron also says, in his account of this place, that there were other cells under the two churches, adapted to the purposes of punishment. Bishop Wilson was the last prelate who was enthroned in this cathedral, which is now entirely unroofed. As access to it can only be obtained from that side of the harbour on which the town of Peel is situated, by means of boats, its restoration would be a work of questionable utility.

Two eminent persons are said to have been imprisoned at different times in this castle ; viz., Eleanor the wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, in the nineteenth year of Henry VI.—1440—for *witchcraft*, over whom Sir John Stanley acted as gaoler, and where she died



PEEL CASTLE.

Engraved by M. J. Powden, del. and L. Harrison, sc.

after a confinement of fourteen years. Shakspeare, in the second part of his play of King Henry VI., act ii., has the following passages relative to it:—

K. Hen. Stand forth, dame Eleanor Cobham, Gloster's wife:

In sight of God, and us, your guilt is great;
Receive the sentence of the law, for sins
Such as by God's book are adjudg'd to death,—
You, madam, for you are nobly born,
Despoiled of your honour in your life,
Shall, after three days' open penance done,
Live in your country here, in banishment,
With Sir John Stanley, in the Isle of Man.

Duch. Welcome is banishment, welcome were my death.

Glo. And, master sheriff,
Let not her penance exceed the king's commission.

Sher. An't please your grace, here my commission stays
And Sir John Stanley is appointed now
To take her with him to the Isle of Man.

Duch. Stanley, I pr'ythee, go, and take me hence;
I care not whither, for I beg no favour,
Only convey me where thou art commanded.

Stan. Why, madam, that is to the Isle of Man;
There to be used according to your state.

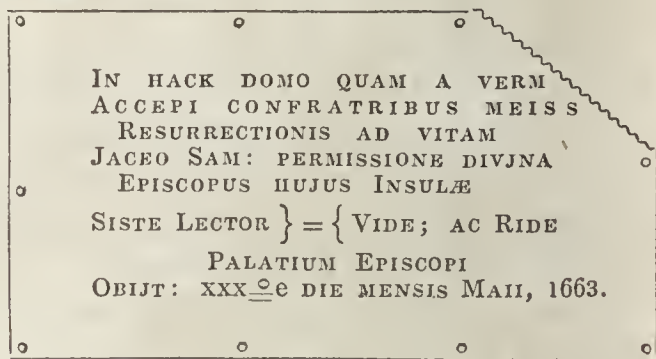
Duch. That's bad enough, for I am but reproach:
And shall I then be us'd reproachfully?

Stan. Like to a duchess, and Duke Humphrey's lady,
According to that state you shall be used.

Duch. Go, lead the way, I long to see my prison.

The other was the great Earl of Warwick, who for a time was banished to this Island by Richard II., and placed in the custody of the garrison, but was afterwards recalled, and his accuser, Lord Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, beheaded without any formal process.

In June, 1844, the brass plate which was supposed to have been lost or stolen from the tomb of Bishop Rutter, who was buried in the cathedral, in Peel Castle, was found by some boys in the well, near the sallyport of this ancient structure. The venerable relic is in a good state of preservation, and the engraving is very perfect. The only injury the plate has sustained is at one corner, which has been broken off. A diagram of this relic, which is sixteen inches long and seven inches and six-eighths broad, is subjoined:—



The castle is in charge of the high-bailiff, who deposes his authority to a bombardier. Connected with the castle is the strange tradition of the “Moddey Doo,” in English, the “black dog,” which, as it may amuse the reader, is given below:—

“It is said that an apparition, called in the Manx language the MODDEY DHOO, in the shape of a large black spaniel, with curled shaggy hair, was used to haunt Peel Castle; and had been frequently seen in every room, but particularly in the guard-chamber, where, as soon as candles were lighted, it came and lay down before the fire, in presence of the soldiers, who, at length, by being so much accustomed to the sight of it, lost great part of the terror they were seized with at its first appearance. They still, however, retained a certain awe, as believing it was an evil spirit, which only waited permission to do them hurt; and for that reason forbore swearing and profane discourse while in its company. But

though they endured the shock of such a guest when altogether in a body, none cared to be left alone with it. It being the custom, therefore, for one of the soldiers to lock the gates of the castle at a certain hour, and carry the keys to the captain, to whose apartment the way led through the church, they agreed among themselves that whoever was to succeed the ensuing night his fellow in this errand should accompany him that went first, and by this means no man would be exposed singly to danger: for I forgot to mention that the MODDEY Doo was always seen to come out from that passage at the close of day, and return to it again as soon as morning dawned; which made them look on this place as its peculiar residence. One night a fellow being drunk, and by the strength of his liquor rendered more daring than ordinarily, laughed at the simplicity of his companions; and although it was not his turn to go with the keys, would needs take that office upon him to testify his courage. All the soldiers endeavoured to dissuade him; but the more they said the more *resolute* he seemed, and swore that he desired nothing more than that the MODDEY Doo would follow him, as it had done the others, for he would try whether it were dog or devil.

“After having talked in a very reprobate manner for some time, he snatched up the keys and went out of the guard-room. In some time after his departure, a great noise was heard, but nobody had the boldness to see what occasioned it, till, the adventurer returning, they demanded the knowledge of him; but as loud and noisy as he had been at leaving them, he was now become sober and silent enough; for he was never heard to speak more: and though all the time he lived, which was three days, he was entreated by all who came near to him to speak, or if he could not do that to make some signs, by which they might understand what had happened to him, yet nothing intelligible could be got from him, only that, by the distortions of his limbs and features, it might be guessed that he died in agonies more than is common in a natural death. The MODDEY Doo was, however, never seen after in the castle, nor would any one attempt to go through that passage; for which reason it was closed up, and another way made. This accident happened about three score years since.” That is about the year 1670.—*Waldron's Description of the Isle of Man.*

This tale is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in his
“Lay of the Last Minstrel:”—

“But none of all the astonished train
Were so dismayed as Deloraine;
His blood did freeze, his brain did burn,
'Twas feared his mind would ne'er return;
For he was speechless, ghastly, wan,
Like him of whom the story ran,
That spake the spectre-hound in Man.”

A SUNSET AND MOONLIGHT VISIT TO PEEL CASTLE AND ITS ANCIENT CATHEDRAL.

BY G. H. WOOD, Esq.

THERE is not a spot in Mona's Isle
Has purer charms for me,
Than yonder lonely mouldering pile,
Which beams in the bright sun's parting smile
Ere he sinks in the western sea.
'Tis a hallow'd spot, with its turrets of light
That gleam in the glassy wave,
Where its image is mirror'd so calm and bright,
You would think it the work of Enchanter's might,
Raised up from the ocean grave.

There beams each hoary time-worn tower,
All bent with the weight of years,
Like goodly Age in his dying hour,
Whilst sunny Hope's triumphant power
Dispels his doubts and fears.
There stands the holy, mouldering fane,
Where rest the sleeping dead,
Where they for ages long have lain,
And slept the sleep that knows no pain,
Each in his grassy bed!

But roofless now is that holy pile,
And its arches rent and riven;

Yet, I love to tread its lonely aisle,
Where the foot-fall only is heard the while,
And muse on the things of heaven ;
For who could cherish dark thoughts of gloom
In a scene so bright and fair,
Where sunbeams lighten the place of the tomb,
And gild the wild flowers that around us bloom,
Which offer their incense there ?

But let us explore the ruins around,
And the castle's lone dungeon cells,
Where the royal lady* lay fettered and bound,
(Till lingering death her chains unwound,)
Accus'd of dark magic spells ;
And the room near the dim portcullis door,
Where the night-watch oft was scar'd
By the " Spectre Hound,"† so fam'd of yore,
As told in his Lay of Minstrel lore,
By Scotia's brightest bard.

Then haste from these scenes of doubt and dread
On the battlement's heights to roam—
And gaze on the ocean's tranquil bed,
Where the sunset's purple hues are shed,
Unruffled by the billow's foam ;
Where the little pinnace, with white sails furl'd,
Seems asleep on the calm sea's breast,
When not a breath the waves has curled—
One lonely speck on the watery world—
Like a living thing at rest.

And watch the sun's declining ray,
As we sit on the grassy mound,
Until the sweet hour, when twilight grey
Casts her dim mantle o'er tower and bay,
And ruined heaps around ;

* The Duchess of Gloucester. See *supra*, p. 145.

† *Sir Walter Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel* and Notes ; and *Peveril of the Peak*.

And the lengthening shadows begin to fall,
And the lone bat wings his flight;
And the dismal owl begins to call,
And hoot to his mate from the castle wall,
Deep hid in the dim twilight.

Then muse on the years long past away,
When these walls echo'd sounds of glee,
On gallant knights and ladies gay,
Sweet minstrel's harp and roundelay,
And feasts of chivalry,
And linger still, till the lamp of night
Is sparkling o'er the deep—
And holy fane and turret height
Seem slumbering in the pale moonlight
In a calm and silvery sleep.

The harbour of Peel, affording shelter to vessels of considerable burthen, is formed by a pier four hundred yards long, and varying from seven to ten yards in breadth, at the extremity of which is the harbour light. A jetty, forty yards in length, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £550. There are about one hundred and fifty herring boats, from sixteen to thirty tons burthen each, belonging to this harbour.

The town has in its appearance nothing prepossessing. The northern deemster holds his court here occasionally; the high-bailiff every Saturday for the recovery of debts of forty shillings; and the magistrates fortnightly. The parochial church, dedicated to St. Peter, is not distinguished for its architecture; it will contain six hundred persons. The living is a vicarage in the patronage of the bishop. Burials now take place at the cemetery, about a mile out of the town, on the road to Douglas.

A Free Grammar School was founded, in 1746, by Philip Moore, Esq., who endowed it with £500, directing the interest to be paid to a master qualified to teach

the "Latin language, and such other learning as may prepare youth for the service of their country in church and state;" the bishop and the Keys are the trustees.

A Mathematical School was founded in 1763, by the Rev. J. Moore, of Dublin, who bequeathed the ground rent of three houses in that city, producing then £20 Irish per annum; he also ordered his books to be sold or exchanged for mathematical books and instruments for its use. John Stevenson, Esq., of Ashley Park, in the county of Surrey, bequeathed £100 for the instruction of two additional boys; and Cæsar Corris, Esq., in 1826, gave also £100 for the instruction of two boys of his own kindred—in default of such, for any other boys of the town. The school is in successful operation.

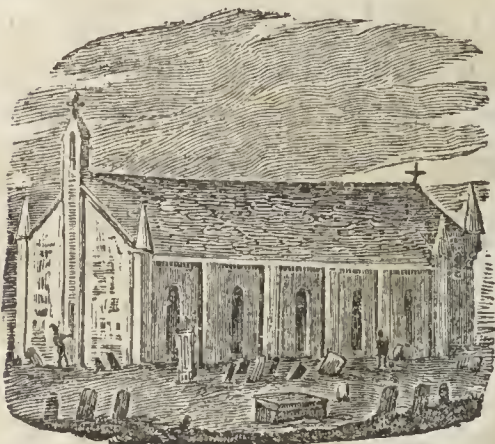
Philip Christian, Esq., in 1652, left two houses in Lovell's Inn, Paternoster Row, London, to the master and wardens of the Cloth Workers' Company, in trust for the yearly payment of £20 to two poor boys, natives of the Isle of Man, as apprentice fee of £10 each, with an order that if there should not be a free school in the town of Peel, the money should be paid towards the establishment of such a school; £18 of which sum to be paid to a master, and £2 to be appropriated to the purchase of books.

Bishop Wilson bequeathed £50 for the instruction of poor girls; and Mr. William Cain left a small piece of land for teaching children.

The Peel Castle Hotel, the largest of the kind in the town, is well conducted. There are besides several other inns where good accommodation may be obtained. Peel is lighted with gas, and numerous vessels engaged in foreign trade belong to it.

On leaving Peel, at the end of the town, you pass

the delightfully situated residence of R. J. Moore, Esq., the high-bailiff; and a little further on, on the top of a very high hill, to the right, is a building having the appearance of a landmark, which was erected upwards of forty years ago by an eccentric individual, of the name of Corrin, and which still goes by the appellation of Corrin's Tower, or Folly; after its completion he caused the remains of his wife and child to be there interred. About ten years ago Corrin himself died, and was buried in the same lonely place. On the right hand



Kirk Patrick Church.

is Glenfaba House, the residence of Captain Cameron, and a little further the church of St. Patrick: the living is a vicarage in the gift of the bishop. The parish was united to St. German's until 1714, when a separation took place, and the present church, containing three hundred and twenty sittings, was erected, chiefly through the exertions of Bishop Wilson, who contributed £50 towards the augmentation of the endowment. Mr. T. Radcliffe, of Knockaloe, bequeathed £5 per annum on an estate called Gobbreek to the master of the parochial school, for the tuition of children from the former place.

By keeping straight forward about a mile and a half, you arrive at the beautiful waterfall of

GLENMEAY.

A small rivulet descends from the hills, and enters this secluded little glen at a short distance from the



GIEN & EAY WATERFALL.


View of Man.

sea. The rivulet, in its angry moods, has here worn the channel into a deep chasm, which is beautifully overhung with a profusion of trees, underwood, and wild flowers, and, at the deepest part of the gorge, a pretty cascade is formed by a ledge of rocks running across it, by which the attrition of the water has been more effectually resisted than by the surrounding soil. In a broader part of the same glen, within hearing of the fall, is planted a small homestead of neat straw-thatched cottages, surrounding a mill, whose wheel is driven by the current; and never did poet fancy a more perfect picture of shelter and repose. The stream dances merrily past the walls of the cottages; the brows of the chasm overhang and defend them; the trees wave over them, amid winds which scarcely stir their leaves, and beneath, like the maiden clinging to her lover, the gentle ivy adorns and softens their ruggedness with its embraces. It is a retreat where the contemplative recluse might well fancy himself in Nature's temple—a spot which every pilgrim in Mona ought to visit.

CHAPTER X.

EXCURSION FROM PEEL TO RAMSEY.

Rhenass Waterfall — Kirk Michael — Bishop Wilson's Tomb —
Runic Remains — Bishop's Court — Commodore Thurot —
Ballaugh — Jurby — Sulby — Lezayre — Ramsey — Places of
Worship — Schools — Prince Albert's Tower — Kirk Bride —
Point of Ayre — Kirk Andreas.

ETURNING to Kirk Patrick Church, and taking the main road you very soon arrive at Ballamore. Here is ocular demonstration that timber will thrive on the Island if properly cultivated. Beyond Ballamore, on the right, is the residence of the Rev. A. Holmes; past which is Ballacosnahan, Miss Thomas, and Ash Lodge, Miss Looney.

Arriving a second time at the Tynwald Mount, you proceed on the route for Ramsey, taking the left-hand road for Ballacrane. The first part of your route, for about two miles, lies through the deep and solitary Glen Helen. It is a most hermit-like solitude—steep, lofty, barren, and desolate. In the bottom runs a narrow rivulet, above which the road is cut on the side of a hill. A little distance from the road is the romantic and beautiful cascade of Rhenass, which leaps down the mountain whence it takes its origin, till it approaches the last and steepest stage, from whence, with much

rapidity, it casts itself into the vale below. The fall is from a considerable height, and its picturesque beauty and wild melody receive an additional effect from the solitude of the surrounding scenery. The spot is difficult to be found, but a guide may be obtained at the watering-house at the foot of the hill.

After ascending Craig Willie's Hill, upwards of a mile in length, the country appears more improved, and continues to improve until you arrive at the pleasant village of Kirk Michael. At the entrance is the Mitre Hotel, near to which is a small and neat court-house, wherein the Consistory Court is held the last Thursday in every month, and in which the northern deemster occasionally transacts business. This village is rendered interesting as having been the home-scene of Bishop Wilson's active benevolence for more than half a century, and few pass through it without paying a visit to the tomb of so remarkable a man. The church is

in the centre of the village, and is a handsome building: it was erected in place of the former one, in 1835. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the crown. In this churchyard, near the east gable of the old church, which still stands, may be re-



Kirk Michael Church.

marked a plain tomb, railed in with iron, on which is the following inscription:—"Sleeping in Jesus: here Lyeth the Body of Thomas Wilson, D.D., Lord Bishop

of this Isle, who Dyed March 7th, 1755, aged 93, and in the 58th Year of his Consecration. This Monument was erected by his Son Thomas Wilson, D.D., a native of the Parish, Who, in obedience to the express Commands of his worthy Father, Declines giving him the Character He so Justly Deserved. Let this Island Speak the Rest." The churchyard is rich in relics of great antiquity, amongst which is a stone cross with the following inscription:—

"ULEFIAN FUNTRE GUDEAN NOM ILEAN RENTI CRUND: SON SFSTR MEL MURU FUNTRE MUS TOLIRLUF CETLAN CONE IN E."

Rendered by Mr. Beauford:—

"We hope to live through the holy name of God; and by means of the mysterious tree on which his son suffered an evil death, our sorrows shall be washed away."

This ancient cross, which cannot but be highly interesting to every antiquary, contains the most perfect specimen of the runic character to be found, perhaps, in Her Majesty's dominions. Just outside the gate is another runic pillar of blue stone, curiously sculptured from the base to the summit with devices singularly involved, and bearing the following inscription:—

"UOALFAR: SUNR: THURULFS: EINS: RAUTHA: RASIT: KRUS: THONO: AFT: FRITHU: MUTHUR: SINO."

Of this no less than three various translations have been given. That by Mr. Just, however, appears the most consistent:—

"Voalfir, son of Thurluf the Red, raised this cross for Frithu, his mother."

A mile distant is the episcopal palace of Bishop's Court. Part of the structure is old, and was mentioned in history as far back as the thirteenth century. The house is situated amid some venerable trees, planted by Bishop Wilson, and from one position there is a



BISHOP'S COURT,

near Kirkcaldy.

Printed by J. Macdonald, Edinburgh.

picturesque view of great extent and beauty. The gardens and walks are pleasing, and the detached offices convenient: the lands extend over more than three hundred acres. In the grounds are two posts erected by Bishop Hildesley, in 1760, to commemorate an action fought off the coast, on the 28th of February, in that year, between three vessels of France and three of England, which powers were at that time at war with each other. It appears that the French commander, Thurôt, after having made a successful descent on Carrickfergus, had sailed for the Mull of Galloway, between which point and the Island he was fallen in with by Commodore Elliott, who, though inferior in number of men and guns, engaged him. The fight was short, but fierce and bloody, ending in the complete triumph of the British, who captured all the three French vessels, and took them into Ramsey Bay: Thurôt himself was amongst the slain. The bowsprit of the Belleisle, the ship of Thurôt, which had been struck off in the action and washed ashore near Bishop's Court,

was set up on a natural hillock in the bishop's garden called Mount Æolus, from the name of the English commodore's vessel; and "where," says Bishop Hildesley, "being painted, it makes a handsome appearance at a distance."

About a mile past Bishop's Court is the village of Bal-



Ballaugh Church.

laugh: the rectory is in the gift of the crown. The old church, which contained only three hundred sittings,

was one mile and a half from the village, but a new one, in the early English style of architecture, with a lofty embattled tower of three stages, strengthened with buttresses, and crowned with neat pinnacles, was erected about 1832, and is capable of seating seven hundred persons. The expense, beyond the sum raised by subscription in the parish, was defrayed by money collected in England for building churches for the poor of the Isle. At the end of the village, on the right, is Cronkould, the property of Mrs. Maclean; and there are several other residences worthy of notice.

About two miles north-west of Ballaugh is situated the church of Jurby, on very high ground, which affords an extensive view over the channel to the opposite coast, and is about a quarter of a mile from the point of land bearing that name. Pursuing your road, the village of Sulby, with its romantic glen, a visit to which would diversify the ride, is passed. In the glen is a fine waterfall, which issues through a beautiful natural bridge, and the scenery is magnificent. Crossing the river by Sulby



Lezayre Church.

Bridge, on the left there is a road to Kirk Andreas, Kirk Bride, and the Point of Ayre, the northernmost extremity of the Island. Sulby is in the extensive parish of Lezayre, which may be considered as the garden of the Island; the soil is fertile, and the crops abundant — amply repaying the exertions of

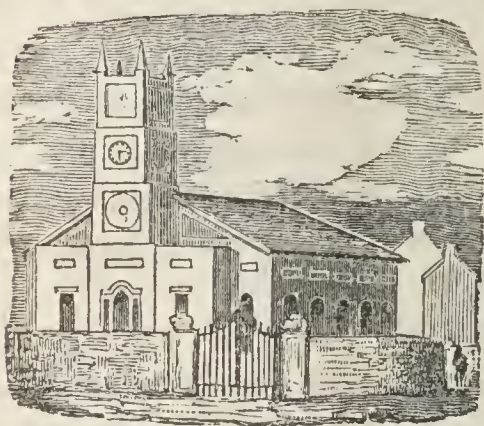
the agriculturists. The sides of the mountains are well

wooded, and many residences belonging to Manx gentlemen are passed; then the parish church of Lezayre, which is in the gift of the crown, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The present structure was erected about 1834, and contains eight hundred and fifty sittings; it is in the early English style of architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire. Beyond Lezayre is Milntown, a delightful residence, built by the late Deemster Christian, after which the visitor soon enters the town of

RAMSEY,

the capital of the northern district, and in commercial importance ranked next to Douglas. It is situated in the parish of Maughold, about the centre of the bay to which it gives its name. The surrounding country is picturesque, and in a high state of cultivation. The neighbourhood is remarkable as the scene of the assassination of Olave Kleining by his rebellious nephews, and of numerous battles fought between the Danes and Scots for the possession of the Island. The streets are narrow and irregular, but contain many handsome shops. The Market-place is large, and on Saturdays presents an animated appearance. The harbour, accessible to vessels of considerable burden, has been greatly improved by the construction of an additional pier, the depth of water being thereby much increased. Further improvement, however, is still needed to accommodate the increasing requirements of the port; and at a Tynwald Court, in March, 1856, extensive improvements were agreed to. The quay, on which is a lighthouse, is commodious; the bay is spacious, and the anchorage good. In the centre of the town is a court-house, in which the deemster for the northern district holds his court; the high-bailiff

every Saturday; and the magistrates fortnightly. The parish church is nearly three miles distant from the town, near Maughold Head. A chapel dedicated to



St. Paul's Chapel.

St. Paul, and situated in the Market-place, was erected in 1819, by subscription, aided with a grant of £300 from the society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, in consideration of providing free seats for the poor. It is a neat structure, with a tower; and, before its recent enlargement, contained sittings for £500 persons. The old chapel, just without the town, consecrated by Bishop Wilson, which was for years in ruins, has recently been restored, and is now used for the celebration of divine worship. There is also a small chapel dedicated to St. Peter, which is used for the National Schools, and places of Worship for the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Scotch Seceders. The Grammar School was founded by Mr. C. Cowell. There are two National Schools for boys and girls, supported by voluntary contributions. The Wesleyans, too, have schools in connection with their body. There are several good inns in the town: the principal are the Mitre Hotel, opposite the court-house, and the Albert Hotel, facing the beach. A steam-packet company was established in 1853, and since that time there has been a regular communication with Liverpool. In 1855, the trade of the place having increased, Ramsey was raised to the dignity of a port under the customs regulations.

One of the pleasantest excursions about Ramsey is a ramble up the glen of Ballure, which, for quiet beauty, has not its equal on the Island. Dark deep green woods throw their mantle over a rugged ravine, which extends for two or three miles up into the wilds of North Barrule. A bright clear stream comes tumbling down from crag to crag, and sprinkles a dewy freshness upon the mosses, and creeping thyme, and hanging ivy, which grace its border. Across it a bridge of a single span carries the highroad from Ramsey to Laxey. Following a green grassy path, which strikes upwards on the right hand, you emerge at length on a fine terrace stretching towards Claughbane and Sky Hill; and a splendid panorama



Albert Tower.

is opened out. Where now stands the tower is the spot from which the royal consort of our beloved Queen

viewed the surrounding country, on the morning of the 20th of September, 1847, when Her Majesty, on her return from Scotland, honoured old Mona by a second visit. His Royal Highness greatly admired the scene, and, since, the spot has borne his name.

From Ramsey there is a very pleasant ride, through the low lands of the north, to Kirk Bride and Kirk Andreas; the former is about five miles from Ramsey. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget, and contains two hundred and fifty sittings: the living is a rectory in the gift of the crown. At a little distance from the road, in a good state of preservation, is Cronk-e-vowlan, a curious Danish tumulus, where

“ In his narrow house,
Some warrior sleeps below.”

In this parish is the Point of Ayre, the northern extremity of the Island; the land is low, and a sandy beach extends all the way to Ramsey, in one direction, and nearly to Peel on the opposite side of the point. On the point is a lighthouse one hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea, with a revolving light, showing alternately a red and white colour, which attains its greatest brilliancy every two minutes, and is visible at a distance of fifteen miles.

Nearly four miles from Ramsey is Kirk Andreas, a rectory in the gift of the crown. The church was rebuilt in 1802, and contains six hundred and fifty sittings: in the interior is a handsome marble font, formerly the property of Philip I., of France, which was presented to this parish by Mr. Corlett. Near the entrance gate is an erect stone, about four feet high, having on each side an ornamental cross, surmounted by

figures of animals and various devices ; on one edge is a runic inscription, thus deciphered and translated :—

“SONT: ULF! EIN: SUARTI: RAISITI: KRUS: THONA: AFTIR: ARNO:
ONIURK: KUINI: SINI.”

“ Sont Ulf the Black raised this cross for Arno Oniurk, his wife.”

On the estate of Ballacurry, in this parish, the property of W. W. Christian, Esq., stands a fort, which was erected at the commencement of the Civil Wars. There are four bastions at the corners, and it is surrounded by a wet fosse. The internal square for the troops to encamp upon is a fine level piece of ground sunk so much below the bastions and curtains as effectually to secure those within from any outward attack by fire-arms. Near Ballacurry is a handsome chapel, dedicated to St. Jude, which was erected by subscription, and consecrated in 1841. Some barrows have been opened in this parish, and found to contain urns and other relics of antiquity. Kirk Andreas is one of the finest agricultural parishes in the Island.

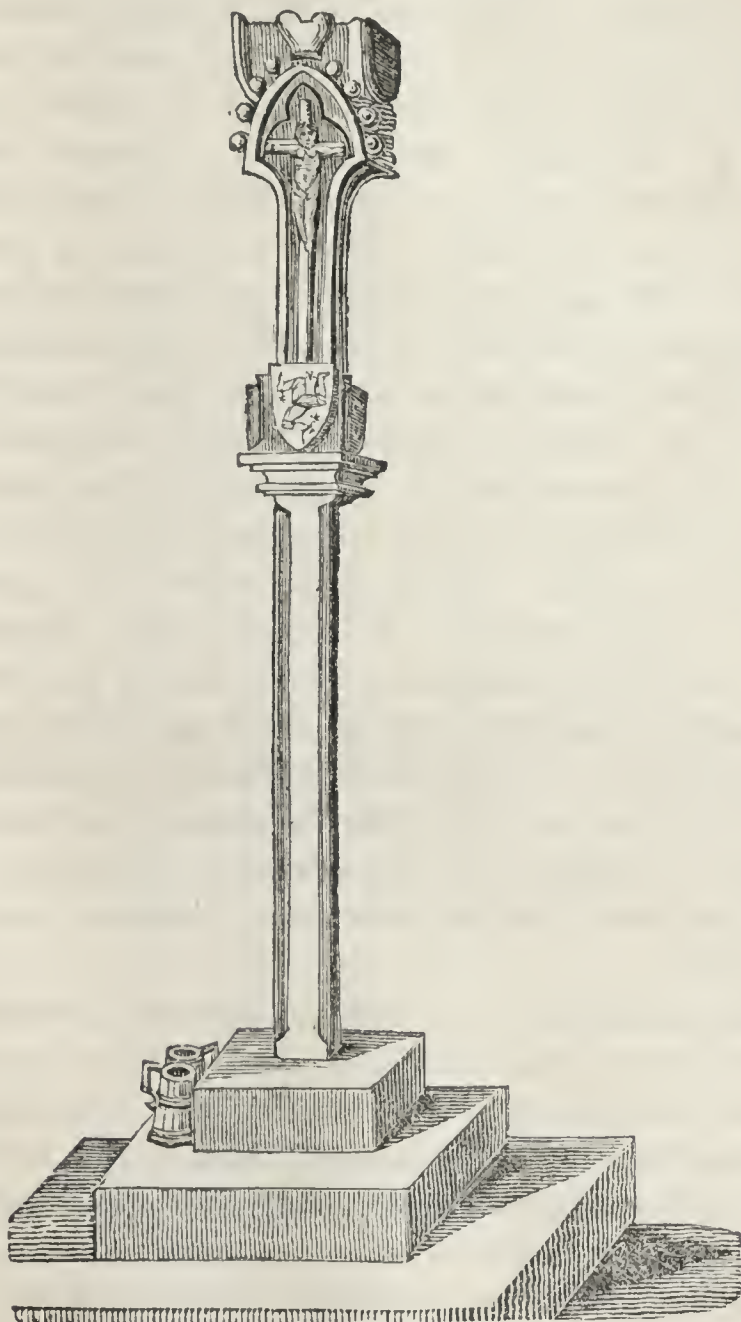
CHAPTER XI.

EXCURSION FROM RAMSEY TO DOUGLAS.

Kirk Maughold—St. Maughold's Cross—Snafield—Kirk Lonan—
Laxey—King Orry's Grave—Cloven Stones—Kirk Onchan.

FROM Ramsey, proceeding by the Laxey-road towards Douglas, and passing the beautiful scenery near Ballure Glen and Ballure Bridge, you have the lofty mountain of North Barrule on the right hand. After ascending the hill about a mile from Ramsey, by taking the road along the shore to the left, and passing Folieu, and the villas of Belle Vue and Lewaigue, you arrive at the rural and antiquated parish church of Kirk Maughold, situated in a spacious area containing about three acres of consecrated ground, which was formerly a sanctuary for criminals. The ancient font, which is very large—evidently made for the total immersion of the infant—has been removed from the interior of the church, and placed on one side of the entrance. In the churchyard are numerous monuments, some of them very handsome. Opposite the church gate is a Danish cross, and near it stands a column consisting of a circular shaft about five feet high,

surmounted by a cubic block of stone, on one side of which is sculptured a representation of our Saviour on



St. Maughold's Cross.

the cross, with the arms of the Isle of Man beneath ; on the opposite side, the Virgin and Child ; on the third

side, a figure in the attitude of supplication, supposed to represent St. Bridget; and the fourth side, which is totally defaced, is supposed to be a representation of St. Maughold himself. The chancel windows of the church represent the only specimen of tracery to be found in the Island. Mr. Allen, a protestant clergyman, who fled during the persecution of Queen Mary, from the city of Norwich, found an asylum in the Isle of Man. He was the first protestant clergyman on the Island, and in the family there was a regular succession of clergymen, from the days of Queen Mary to an early part of the nineteenth century. The descendants of Mr. Allen were vicars of the parish of Maughold for several generations, and some of them now reside in the parish of Andreas. The Quakers, after their expulsion by the clergy and lord of the Isle, were allowed to return and take possession of their landed property in this parish, a small portion of which they reserved as a burying-place. It is a small enclosure in the corner of a field, about a mile from the church, and is called "Rollick ny Quakeryn," the graveyard of the Quakers—the only memorial of their former residence in Kirk Maughold.

Maughold Head is a bold promontory, terminating in a precipitous and lofty cliff, and forming the most eastern point of the Island; on the summit are tiers of moss-clad rocks. Under one of these rocks is a fine spring called St. Maughold's Well, which was formerly much resorted to for its supposed medicinal virtues of preventing and curing barrenness. The water was imagined to derive additional efficacy if drank sitting in the seat of the saint. Further on, at Ballaglass, is a waterfall surrounded by woodland scenery, forming one of

the most picturesque cascades in the Island: it arises from the obstruction of the rivulet Dhoon, on the coast between the boundaries of Maughold and Lonan. In the same glen extensive mining operations are carried on.

Passing on towards Laxey, Snafield rears its venerable and lofty head, and invites the traveller to a glorious view from its summit of the majesty of nature. It is deemed the centre of the British Isles, and from it, on a clear day, may be obtained a bird's-eye view of a space of not less than three thousand square miles, comprising within its range the mountains of Cumberland and Lancashire, in England—the mountains of Carnarvon, in Wales—the mountains of Arklow and Morne, in Ireland—and the mountains of Galloway and Dumfriesshire, in Scotland;—all towering in majestic grandeur, and all associated with historical recollections that rush into the mind on beholding such a varied scene; while the fairy hills and glens of Mona, interspersed with woods, waters, hamlets, villages, and towns, are spread out like a panorama of unequalled splendour at the feet of the meditating beholder. Before the gazer descends from the eminence which affords him such a magnificent and gorgeous prospect, let him scan the surrounding sea; perchance he may behold the herring fleet, in greater numbers than he can count, leaving the harbours of the Island to assemble on the fishing ground; while steamers, regardless of wind and tide, pass to and fro, in rapid succession, to every quarter of the habitable globe.

“When I go,” said the Earl of Derby (who was beheaded in the Civil Wars), “to the top of Snafell, and turning me round, see England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, I think shame to see so many kingdoms at

once, which no place, I think, in any nation that we know of under heaven can afford such a prospect of, and have such little profit by them." Let us hope the time has now arrived when the favourable geographical position and natural facilities of the Isle of Man will be turned to account, to the advantage of the trade and commerce both of the Island and of the United Kingdom.

LAXEY.

This is a village, which has largely increased in importance of late years, in the parish of Kirk Lonan. A new church in the early English style of architecture

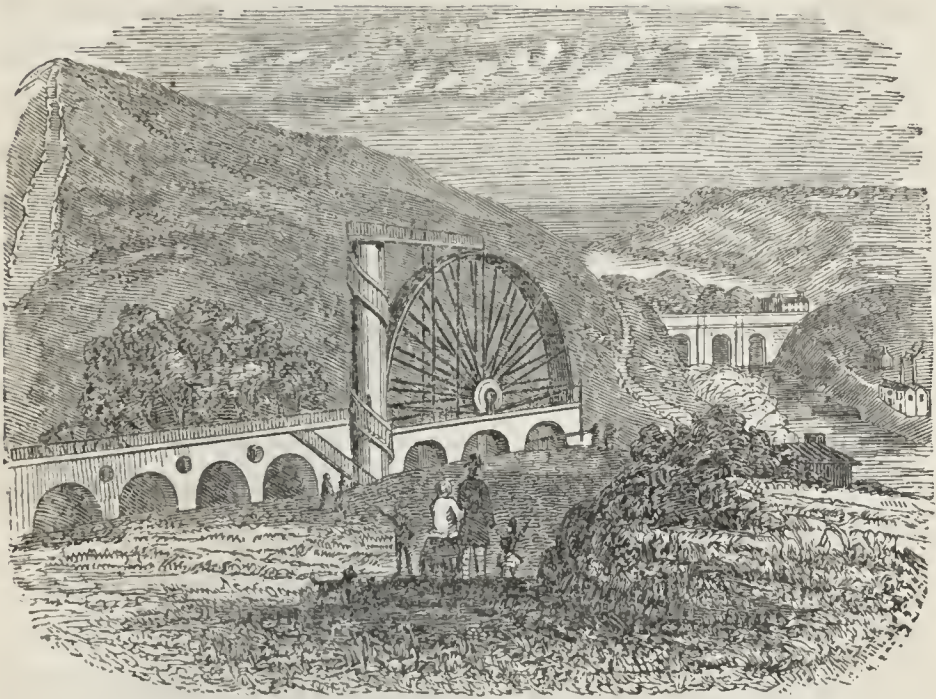


Kirk Lonan Church.

stands about half a mile from this village. It is a neat edifice, with a tower, and contains sittings for five hundred. The glen is deserving of notice from the romantic beauties of its scenery. About half way up the glen is the LaxeY Mine: the vein, running nearly north and

south, contains copper ore, lead ore rich in silver, varying from eighty to one hundred and twenty ounces in the ton of lead, and a great body of black-jack or blende: the mine produces about one hundred tons of lead ore per month, worth about £23 per ton. Of late years the mine has been worked with great vigour, and very extensive machinery erected. A water-wheel, stated to be the largest in the world, was started in 1855 by the Hon. Charles Hope, lieutenant-governor, and named after his lady, who assisted in the ceremony,

the "Lady Isabella." The wheel is a great object of attraction, and is certainly a proud marvel of engineering science. Situated towards the northern extremity of the valley, on a lofty elevation, it arrests immediate attention on entering the glen. It is supported in its bearings by a massive, yet elegant structure of masonry and iron, arranged in open arches and galleries. The



Laxe Water-wheel.

first gallery admits of an inspection of the under portion of the wheel, and the second is on a level with, and supports the bearings of the shaft. At the extremity of the second gallery, in front of the masonry, is a colossal entablature of the familiar armorial bearings of the Isle, in high relief. The ascent from the first gallery to the other points of elevation is effected by winding staircases round a massive white pillar. Up the centre of this pillar the water rises, and is carried by a duct, under a projecting balcony, over the very summit of the wheel,

which there receives it. This arrangement is effected by having the reservoirs of water at a considerable elevation above the wheel on the neighbouring hill, and the water is conveyed from thence in pipes, two feet in diameter, underground to the pillar. The staircases conduct to the balcony, which is surrounded by iron railings, from whence a magnificent view is obtained of the valley; but to those unaccustomed to great elevations it has for the time a dizzy and confusing effect. The wheel is properly an "overshot," though moving in the reverse direction to the stream of water, which, to use a technical expression, enters the wheel at that portion of the circle indicated by "twelve o'clock." The water is stopped at pleasure by a neatly constructed hydrant on the second gallery; and the connecting rods for working the pumps at the mine are carried on a long viaduct of arches from the wheel to the mine shaft, which is about two hundred yards distant. The following are the dimensions, &c., of the wheel:—

Diameter, 72 feet 6 inches; circumference, 217 feet 6 inches; breadth of wheel, 6 feet; length of shaft of malleable or wrought iron, 17 feet; diameter, 21 inches; weight, 10 tons; length of crank, 5 feet; of stroke, 10 feet; stroke of the beam at mine pump, 8 feet; revolutions per minute, 2—can be increased to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per minute. Two revolutions per minute will keep the mine clear of water. Estimated horse power, 200. If required, the wheel, with its present arrangements, will pump from a depth of 400 yards, 250 gallons per minute; but its capabilities in this respect can be materially increased.

Almost in the centre of the village is a beautiful little chapel, erected by the mining company, and consecrated in May, 1856. Lower down the glen is a paper-mill. The bay affords convenient anchorage and partial shelter for small vessels. On the coast, oysters and lobsters

are occasionally taken. In this parish are two singular relics of antiquity : one consisting of a circle of stones, about half a mile from the village on the Ramsey-road, called "King Orry's Grave," has long been a subject of discussion among antiquarians. Their doubts have, however, lately been dispelled. A short time back, the proprietor of the land, having occasion for some stones for the repairing of his fences, proceeded to remove some of the smaller fragments lying about, when it was found that they formed a cairn, covering a large tomb or *cest-vaen*, composed of two immense stones lying parallel in a direction nearly east and west, and inclined to each



Cloven Stones.

other above ; the space at the western extremity (and probably the eastern also) being closed up by a smaller piece. The other relic alluded to is about two miles from Laxey, on the Douglas-road, and is supposed to have been a Druidical tomb or altar. It is composed of twelve stones, two of which, about six feet high, are rent

or cloven from top to bottom. Tradition records these stones to have been the grave of a Welsh prince, who, having landed at Laxey, on an invasion of the Island, was slain by the natives and buried on the spot on which he fell. That this also has been a sepulchral monument there can be no doubt, as human bones have been dug up from within the stones. A little further up there is a fine specimen of an ancient fortified hill.

About two miles from Laxey, on the left hand side of the road, you pass Ballamenagh, the residence of Mrs. Tate, and further on Bibaloe, the property of R. Teare, Esq., about a mile from which is

KIRK ONCHAN.

This village is pleasantly situated about two miles from Douglas, the high grounds commanding interesting and extensive views of the bay and harbour of Douglas. The eye, delighted, may from this point rove over the vast expanse of water, admire it under all its fluctuations, and observe—

“ When calm,
What iris hues of purple, green, and gold
Play on its glassy surface, and, when vexed
With storms, what depth of billowy shade, with light
Of curling foam contrasted.”

The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. A new church, with a tower, surmounted by a spire, and capable of containing five hundred sittings, has some years since been erected. Whether the highway or the shore road to Douglas be taken from hence, everything will be found described in the foregoing pages of this work.

CHAPTER XII.

KIRK MAROWN.

Union Mills — Glen Darragh — Marown Church — Crosby —
St. Trinian's Church — Legend of St. Trinian's.

HAVING made the circuit of the Island, there remains now only the parish of Marown, which lies between Douglas and St. John's, to be noticed: part of the road, so far as Braddan Church, has already been described. About half a mile beyond the churchyard are the Union Mills, where woollen cloths have been manufactured for years. In pursuing the left hand road at these mills, the visitor will arrive at the northern acclivity of Mount Murray, on which is Glen Darragh, where the most perfect remains of a Druidical temple on the Island are to be found. It is formed of stones of moderate size, placed erect and at regular distances, enclosing a circle fourteen yards in diameter; on each side is a stream of water issuing from fountains about fifty yards higher up the mountain, which by the Druids were held sacred. To the east of the enclosure are two walls or mounds constructed of stones or earth, bending round the temple in form of a semicircle, about five yards distant from each other. The spot of ground on which these remains are situated is barren, bleak, and

uncultivated, but from the name Glen Darragh, which in the Manx language signifies “the vale of oaks,” it would appear that it was originally planted with those



Glen Darragh.

trees, which the Druids held in great veneration. A short distance from the Union Mills, on the right, is Ballavar; and a little further, upon the hill, is Ballafreer. Nearly opposite the fourth milestone, is Ballaquinney, a well-cultivated farm, the property of J. Clucas, Esq.; and some distance above that is Ellerslie, the residence of Mr. Faulder, above which is seen the old church of Marown. Between the fourth and fifth milestones is the new church, a handsome edifice, capable of seating four hundred persons. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the crown. Further on, to the right, is Eyreton, and on the left Crosby Chapel. A little beyond the half-way house to Peel, on the right, are the ruins of the old church of St. Trinian, said to have been erected in fulfilment of a vow made by a person in a hurricane at sea; but according to tradition it was never finished. This was through the malice of a mischievous *buggane*, or

evil spirit, who, for want of better employment, amused himself with tossing the roof to the ground, as often as it was on the eve of being finished, accompanying his achievement with a loud and fiendish laugh of satisfaction. The only attempt to counteract this singular propensity of the evil one, which tradition has conveyed to us, was made by one Timothy, a tailor, of great pretensions to sanctity of character. On this occasion



St. Trinian's Church.

alluded to, the roof of St. Trinian's Church was, as usual, nearly finished, when the valorous tailor undertook to make a pair of breeches under it before the buggane could commence his old trick. He accordingly seated himself in the chancel, and began to work in great haste; but ere he had completed his job, the head of the frightful buggane rose out of the ground before him, and addressed him thus:—"Do you see my great head, large eyes, and long teeth?" "Hee! hee!" (Yes, yes,) replied the tailor, at the same time stitching with all his might, and without raising his eyes from his work. The buggane, still rising slowly out of the ground, cried

in a more angry voice, "Do you see my great body, large hands, and long nails?" "Hee! hee!" rejoined Tim, rather nervously, but continuing to *pull out* with all his strength. The buggane having now risen wholly from the ground, inquired in a terrific voice, "Do you see my great limbs, large feet, and long—?" But ere the query could be finished, the tailor put the finishing stitch into the breeches, and jumped out of the church, just as the roof fell in with a crash. The fiendish laugh of the buggane arose behind him as he bounded off in a flight to which terror lent its utmost speed. Looking back, he saw the frightful spectacle close upon his heels, with jaws extended as if about to swallow him alive. To escape its fury, Timothy leaped into consecrated ground, where, happily, the buggane had not time to follow; but, as if determined to punish him for his temerity, the angry sprite lifted its great head from its body, and with great force pitched it to the feet of the tailor, where it exploded like a bombshell. Wonderful to relate, the adventurous Timothy was unscathed; but the church of St. Trinian remained without a roof.

Near the sixth milestone is Northop; at the foot of Greeba is a fine and conspicuous villa called Stanley Mount, the property of Mrs. A. Emmerson. Beyond Greeba mountain, to the right, is Norfolk Place, the property of James Burman, Esq.; and about a mile beyond that is Ballacraine, the cross-four-ways. [From this place the visitor will find the road both to Ramsey and Peel previously described.]



DOUGLAS BAY.

From Marina.

Published by M. A. G. & Co. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

CHAPTER XIII.

SAILING EXCURSION ROUND THE ISLAND.

View of Douglas from the Bay — Douglas Head — St. Ann's Head — Derbyhaven — Langness Point — Castletown — Scarlet — Poolvash — Port St. Mary — Fistard Head — Spanish Head — The Calf of Man — Cregneish — Port Erin — Brada Head — Dalby Point — Contrary Head — Peel — Jurby Point — Point of Ayre — Ramsey — Maughold Head — Banks' Howe.

AS the scenery of Mona is extremely bold, interesting, and diversified, when viewed from the sea, the excursionist would feel well pleased, on concluding his tour through the Island, with a voyage round it.

One of the Isle of Man Company's steamers usually makes this trip weekly, during the summer months. The general route, in sailing out of Douglas Bay, is first south, keeping the shores of the Island on the right.

From the deck of the steamer, crowded with a gay and joyous company of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, the voyager may enjoy the charming prospect of Douglas and the surrounding country, as viewed from its beautiful bay. The bay itself is broad and charming,

and its waters of pure cerulean hue; while the whole surrounding scenery is enchanting. The view commands the whole town, and valley scooped out by the river—the gentle undulations near at hand, on which part of the town is built—its trees and lawns—the Nunnery grounds on one hand, and Castle Mona on the other—the fine terraces and villas clustering around the bay, forming a crescent of panoramic and picturesque beauty; while the towering and broken mountains in the distance form a bold and sublime background.

When admiring this splendid picture, pencilled by the hand of nature, and adorned by the touches of art, the traveller may call to mind that from this spot, on the 16th of August, 1847, Her Majesty was pleased to express her unqualified admiration of our romantic and charming scenery.

In rounding Douglas Head, the shore is so bold and the water so deep, that the vessel can almost touch the land, affording a near and minute view of this iron-bound coast, with all its shaggy rocks and sea-worn caves. The hill-top, crowned by the headland tower or landmark, is of very great height, and an imposing object at a little distance; while just at hand, you have Pigeon Cove, and the fearful caverns, torn out by the lashing waves. St. Ann's Head is a bold point of high land approaching the sublime between the inlets and glens Port Soderic and Seafield, which are objects of exquisite beauty. Through these opening vistas you get a peep at the high range of mountains in the distance, forming the backbone of Mona; while the glens themselves are clothed with verdure and pastoral loveliness. In approaching Derbyhaven, if the steamer keeps near the shore, the traveller will descry as he

passes along many water-worn caves, penetrating the bold shore, highly deserving a more minute attention than the puffing steamer will allow him to bestow. He may here make a note in his memorandum book, if he be a geologist, to come by land and visit these caves, where the investigations of science can be mingled with the highest delights of contemplation upon the rudest features of nature. In the hour of storm, the water, on which he now rides so calmly, is roused into majestic waves, which beat fearfully against those rugged cliffs, wreathing up in fury into the nooks and caves, shaking as it were the foundation of the fractured crags.

Rounding Langness Point, Castletown lies full in view ; but, like all other places built upon low grounds, just above the level of the water, it has nothing imposing in its appearance as seen from the sea, other than the turrets of its ancient stronghold, Castle Rushen, which has defied the storms of a thousand winters, and bids fair to stand for thousands of years yet to come.

About a mile further on rises Scarlet Stack, a mass of scoria, in conical form, not unlike in shape to a huge stack of hay or grain. It is impossible for any one who has ever seen the materials belched up from a burning crater, to pronounce Scarlet Stack, and the blackened mass hurled out west of it, other than the effects of a volcano.

Oh, the wonders of natural phenomena ! Here, in this northern Isle, surrounded by this northern sea, the blackened lava and ashy scoria, stretching along the shore from Derbyhaven to Port St. Mary, starting up in pinnacles and broken fragments, as at Scarlet and Poolvash, and a lower layer cooled off into undulations, shaped by the rising and falling waves as they met the

liquid lava, are unwasting proofs that vast rocks even here were hurled up from the caverns of old ocean by the force of subterranean fires.

Leaving Port St. Mary a distance to the right, the next objects of interest are Fistard Head, Spanish Head, the Calf of Man, and the bold scenery in that vicinity. The twelve deep chasms, separating the disrupted mountains into huge blocks, open out to the sea, and they form the greatest natural curiosities of Mona. The gulf-like sea at this point is immensely deep, even to the very foot of the mountain. The latter rises almost perpendicularly between three and four hundred feet, consisting of horizontal grey schist, resembling limestone in appearance. Huge masses of these have been detached from the headland, and stand up in frightful fragments on the declivity, ready to topple and plunge headlong into the boiling deep below. These, with the caves, grottoes, sugar-loaf, one hundred and fifty feet high, and the frightfully opening chasms, add a horrific sublimity to the spot, making one shudder on beholding it. The whole landscape, viewed from near the foot of the sugar-loaf, is magnificent and grand. The Calf of Man, with its swelling hills, its Needle, and Barrow, is just before you: wild, lone, and desolate are these to the sense and the fancy. On the right hand hang the fearfully shaggy cliffs, in all the rudeness of torn and disrupted nature, rent by some mighty convulsion. Mountains, caves, and dark grottoes seize the imagination, and hurry the beholder into those subterranean abysses where sea monsters, mountain genii, and boding angels of the storm meet in mystic revelry. The steamer's prow seems to be parting an ocean of molten glass, so limpid is the water, and so calm the dark blue

sea. Oh, mighty ocean, fathomless and mysterious! while the mirrored surface of thy azure depths reflects the sea-worn caves, frowning precipices — rugged monuments of God's awfulness — an enraptured terror seizes the mind; the wild screaming of the sea-mew, in countless numbers wheeling over the spot, adds to its loneliness and solemnity.

After turning the point around the Calf, and getting near the mainland, the lover of the picturesque has a most magnificent view before and around him. Casting the eye to the left of the stern, the narrow strait, with its eddying current and little islet, called Kitterland, are full in view. On the slope of the mainland, and just before you, nestles down the sequestered and lone village known to the natives as Cregneish. The inhabitants of this little place, being secluded from the rest of the world, approach very nearly in their habitudes and character to the primitive Manx. They live on their own herrings and barley-meal, clothe themselves with the wool shorn from their own mountain sheep, intermarry with their own tribe, and are as independent as American Indians, and as exclusive as the Jews.

Port Erin is the next object of interest. It is a sharp indented bay, cut in between high hills standing up on either side. By casting the eye across the low lands to Poolvash, it will be seen that a strait or estuary once cut off the point crowned by the Mull Hills and Spanish Head. Port Erin, during an easterly wind, is much the safest harbour in the Isle of Man; Her Majesty's mail has been landed here when it could not be landed in Douglas: a little of the public money would make it a valuable haven. The abrupt acclivity of Brada Head is now on your right—a bold, rude crag, beetling over the

sea, and looking, to all appearance, as if it were a waste fragment of matter, for which there was no use after the rest of creation had been completed. But appearances are deceptive. The rude crag is a mass of lead and copper ore, and the miners are now at work to convert it into gold.

Five miles onward and you pass Dalby Point, where the good people on shore are truly religious, they being separate from the world, and safe from its vanities and temptations. Further on, and the slate hills bound the sea till you come to Contrary Head, and so onward to old Peel Castle. If allowed a few minutes' time here, do not fail to cross the narrow creek, and visit those time-honoured and remarkable ruins. Exclusive of the story of the "Black Dog," and many other Manx legends, this little island, with its old crumbling castle and churches, is an interesting object, well worthy the attention of the visitor. The ruins, though nothing so ancient as Castle Rushen, will revive historic recollections of deep interest; while one is reminded that here was built the first Christian church ever erected in Mona, though long since crumbled down by time.

From Peel onward to Jurby Point, and from thence to the Point of Ayre, there is nothing demanding particular notice. The land is low at the Point of Ayre; and though its lighthouse is of immense importance to mariners, it is not a very commanding object to be seen in daylight. The sand hills of Bride are seen a few miles off; while the great mountain range forms a bold background in the distance. Sweeping into the wide bay of Ramsey, the brows to the right become higher, while Maughold Head is an imposing promontory at the southern termination of the bay. The town of Ramsey

is not seen to advantage from the sea. It being built upon the level but a few feet above high-water mark, it looks, when viewed from the sea, to be a low insignificant fishing village, nestling down by the sea-shore. Going ashore here, and passing over the town from street to street, the stranger feels how his eyes have deceived him in forming his first judgment of this place. Ramsey, instead of being the little low spot he had supposed, turns out to be a neat and considerable town. Its good shops, its delightful terraces, and its pleasant walks—to say nothing of its commodious hotels and inns—constitute Ramsey a most inviting and very pretty place.

Pity, that when the Queen's squadron anchored in the bay for five hours, Her Majesty had not joined her husband in his excursion on shore. Had she ascended Albert Hill, and looked over the five northern parishes from that commanding point, she had gone from the Island with a better knowledge of this portion of her dominions than she now has. The Albert Tower is a very pleasing object as seen from the town, crowning a high hill to the south. This, together with the wild glen named after the Queen, will long commemorate the royal visit to the lone shores of Mona.


The return home to Douglas furnishes a fine view of Maughold Head, North Barrule, Laxey Glen, with Snafeld at its head, the Lonan Hills, Clay Head, &c., until rounding Banks' Howe, the steamer looms into Douglas Bay. This circumnavigation, in the long days in summer, is accomplished between ten o'clock in the morning and sun-down; and for variety of scenery, delightful prospects, and perfect safety, cannot be surpassed. The mountain ridge of Mona, when viewed

from the sea, is at all times and under every aspect an imposing object ; but when one is permitted to thread all the intricate windings of an indented shore, and look into all the deep glens that open up vistas to the mountain tops, he feels that he has had a close inspection of nature's mysteries, and is well rewarded for his pains.

CHAPTER XIV.

PECULIAR CUSTOMS AND POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.

The Quaaltagh—Laa'l Breeshey—Shrove Tuesday—Good Friday—May-eve—Laa-Boaldyn—First Sunday in Harvest—The Mheillea—All Hallow-eve—Hunting the Wren—The White-Boys—Waites—Oie'l Woirrey—Blowing of Horns at Weddings—Funerals—Popular Belief in Superstitions—The Mermaid—The Tarroo-ushtey—The Glashtin—The Doinney-oie—The Phynnodderee—Faries—The Lhiannan-Shee—The Evil-eye—Fairy Doctors.

 ANY of the rites, observances, and popular customs, adverted to in this chapter, have without doubt descended from very remote times, but, like the remains of ancient statuary, most of them appear to have been so mutilated, or parts of them so awkwardly transposed in their descent, as to veil the causes that gave rise to them, even from the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, who have done much to perpetuate these remnants of antiquity ; for

“ Manxmen love their native vales,
Island songs, and Island tales.” *

The *quaaltagh* is still partially observed on New Year's Day. In almost every parish of the Island, a party of young men go from house to house singing in Manx rhymes, of which the following is a translation :—

* For the matter of this chapter we are indebted to *Train's Isle of Man*, 2 vols., 8vo., M. A. Quiggin, Douglas.

"Again we assemble, a merry New Year
 To wish to each one of the family here,
 Whether man, woman, or girl, or boy,
 That long life and happiness all may enjoy.
 May they of potatoes and herrings have plenty,
 With butter, and cheese, and each other dainty;
 And may their sleep never, by night or by day,
 Disturbed be by even the tooth of a flea;
 Until at the quaaltagh again we appear,
 To wish you, as now, a happy New Year."

On this being repeated at the door they are invited into the house to partake of its hospitalities, a person of dark complexion always entering first, as a light-haired male or female is deemed unlucky to be a quaaltagh on New Year's morning.

The first of February was formerly observed as the festival of St. Bridget, *laa'l Breeshey*. On its eve it was the custom to gather a bundle of green rushes, and standing with them in the hand on the threshold of the door, to invite St. Bridget to lodge there that night. After the invitation had been given, the rushes were strewn on the floor by way of bed for the holy lady.

On Shrove Tuesday, the last day before Lent, on which eating flesh-meat was allowed by the Church of Rome, it was customary to have *sollaghyn* * for dinner

* A pottage made of oatmeal and the broth wherein flesh-meat had been boiled and the fat of the broth poured thereon. A refreshing delicacy, much in request during the hot months of summer, may also from the frequent repetition of its local name, *Binjeon*, somewhat puzzle the visitor. It is nearly identical with the English junket or juncate, which Milton, in "L'Allegro," represents as food fit for the queen of the faries. *Binjeon* is made by filling a dish about three parts full with warm sweet milk, to which is added as much rennet as will cause a slight curdle, leaving it a doubtful point whether the contents of the dish are curd half dissolved or whey half congealed; and when the milk is just settled, is eaten with sugar, cream, and nutmeg or cinnamon.

instead of breakfast, as at other times ; and for supper, flesh-meat, with puddings and pancakes : hence the Manx proverb :—

“Oie-innid bee dty volg lane,
My jig laa-caisht yiw tyaast son shen.”

“On Shrove Tuesday night, though thy supper be fat,
Before Easter day thou mayest fast for that.”

Good Friday is in some instances still superstitiously regarded. No iron of any kind must be put into the fire on that day : even the poker is laid aside, and a piece of the rowan tree used in its place.

On May-eve a pretty sight presents itself to a stranger to insular customs. The cottage doors of the peasantry are plentifully strewed with primroses, butter-cups, and other wild flowers—a floral charm to prevent the intrusion of the fairies on that night, continued more for the amusement of the children than from superstition. Persons more advanced in life congregated on the mountains, and to scare the witches and fairies, supposed to be roaming abroad on that night in numbers greater than ordinary, ignited the dry gorse and heather, to a noisy accompaniment on cows'-horns.

May-day, *laa Boaldyn*, was ushered in with blowing of horns on the mountains, and with a ceremony which had “something in the design of it pretty enough.” In almost every parish two processions were formed. That of the *Queen of May*—usually a daughter of the most wealthy farmer in the parish—was attended by twenty maids of honour, her captain and guard, arrayed in their gayest garbs, and preceded by a band playing on violins and flutes—emblematic of the beauty of the spring. In opposition was the *Queen of Winter*—a man in woman's

clothes, with a similar number of attendants, dressed in the warmest and heaviest habits, and accompanied with the rough music of tongs and cleaver—representing the deformity of winter. At a meeting a mock fight ensued; the object of each party being the capture of the rival queen, who, if taken, was ransomed for an amount that paid the expense of the day.

The superstitious practices connected with Midsummer were strictly observed on the eve of St. John the Baptist. Fires were lighted to the windward side of every field, so that the smoke might pass over the corn; the cattle were folded, and blazing gorse several times carried round them; mugwort was gathered as a preventative against the influence of witchcraft; and it was on this occasion the natives bore green meadow-grass up to the top of Barrule, in payment of rent to Manninan-beg-mac-y-Lear. A Tynwald Court is continued to be held on this festival day.

On the first Sunday after the 22nd of August, the natives were wont to crowd in great numbers to the tops of the highest hills, and visit the various sanative wells, the drinking from which, on this day, was supposed to add to the curative properties of their waters.

The *mheillea* corresponds to the English harvest-home. At the close of the harvest the Manx reapers were used to bind with ribbons the last handful of corn that was cut, and bear it in procession to the neighbouring hill, and there, while the queen of the *mheillea* waved the corn over her head, to express their joy at the conclusion of their labour, in loud huzzas. On the performance of this ceremony, the reapers retired to partake of the *mheillea*, and gaily kept up the festivities with music and dancing till a late hour.

The Druidical festival of All Hallow-eve, called in Manx *Sauin*, has been observed till a late period, by the kindling of fires and other ceremonies to prevent the baneful influence of faries and witches. Bands of boys still go round the towns bawling lines of which the following is an extract :—

“ *Hop-tu-naa*, This is old Hollantide night ;
Trollalaa, The moon shines fair and bright.
Hop-tu-naa, I went to the well,
Trollalaa, And drank my fill ;
Hop-tu-naa, On the way coming back,
Trollalaa, I met a pole-cat ;
Hop-tu-naa, The cat began to grin,
Trollalaa, And I began to run :
Hop-tu-naa, Where did you run to ?
Trollalaa, I ran to Scotland,
Hop-tu-naa, What were they doing there ?
Trollalaa, Baking bannocks and roasting collops.

* * * * *

Hop-tu-naa, If you are going to give us anything, give us it soon,
 Or we'll away by the light of the moon.

Hop-tu-naa.”

For some reason unknown, potatoes, parsnips, and fish, pounded together and mixed with butter, formed the supper on this night.

Hunting the wren, on Christmas Day, has been a pastime in the Isle of Man from time immemorial. It is founded on a tradition that a syren fairy, once upon a time, infatuated the warriors of Mona; and by her charms, decoyed them into the sea, where they were drowned. She had thus well-nigh stripped the country of its chivalry, when a knight sprung up, so bold and artful that he had certainly compassed the death of the

enchantress, but that she escaped by taking the form of a wren. The knight, however, cast on her a spell, by which she was condemned, on every Christmas Day, to appear in the same form, with the definite sentence, that she should ultimately perish by human hands. From that time to this, once every year, from dawn till even, men and boys, with bows and arrows, sticks and stones, pursue, pelt, and shoot the whole family of wrens, in the hope that the fairy one may thus fall by their hand. The feathers of the slain are craved as charms to preserve mariners from shipwreck, and many a Jack-tar conceals them in his bosom. The sport ended, the supposed witch wren is, on St. Stephen's Day, affixed to the top of a pole, decked with evergreens, and bows of ribbons; and as the sportsmen march through the town in marshalled triumph, and amid the blowing of horns, they sing—

“We'll away to the woods, says Robin the Bobbin,
 We'll away to the woods, says Richard to Robin,
 We'll away to the woods, says Jackey the Land,
 We'll away to the woods, says every one.

What will we do there? says Robin the Bobbin, &c.
 We'll hunt the wren, says Robin the Bobbin, &c.
 Where is he, where is he? says Robin the Bobbin, &c.
 In yonder green bush, says Robin the Bobbin, &c.
 How can we get him down? says Robin the Bobbin, &c.
 With sticks and stones, says Robin the Bobbin, &c.
 He's down, he's down, says Robin the Bobbin, &c.”

* * * * * * * *

The sport is now pursued by the boys merely for the sake of the pence to be realized from the exhibition, and the sale of the charmed feathers.

The Christmas festival is introduced by young persons perambulating the streets of the various towns, in the evenings, fantastically dressed, and armed with wooden swords. As they proceed, they cry out "Who wants to see the white-boys act?" When engaged they essay a rude burlesque, in which St. George, Prince Valentine, a king of Egypt, Sambo, and a doctor, are the dramatis personæ. For several nights, or rather mornings, just preceding the festival, "the fiddlers" go about the streets of the town for hours together, playing a tune called the *andisop*. On their way they stop before the principal houses, wish the inmates, individually, good morning, call the hour, report the state of the weather, and fiddling away, move on to the next halting place. Christmas-eve was a great night for the display of the church. On the ringing of the bells at midnight, the inhabitants flocked to the churches, bearing with them the largest candles they could procure. The churches were tastefully decked with evergreens, and made vocal with all the music available. The service—in commemoration of our Saviour—is called the *oie'l Woirrey*. Before day-break the "singers" go through the streets chanting "Christians, awake," and other hymns appropriate to the occasion.

The *blowing of horns* at weddings is a very old custom, and was formerly not very complimentary to the bride. The harmony of a wedding party is yet, in this manner, occasionally disturbed by the *mob beg*, who congregate around the house where the wedding is being celebrated, and continue the annoyance until a cessation of it is purchased by a gratuity.

Perhaps in no country save the Isle of Man are the usages of the primitive church preserved in the burying

of the dead. No special invitations are given to attend the funeral; but after the corpse has lain some two or three days, the tolling bell announces the last mournful obsequies. The people of all ranks turn out in great numbers to accompany the remains to the house appointed for all living. The solemn requiem is chanted, on leaving the house and approaching the church, by all the multitude male and female, the words being *lined* and given out by the parish clerk, a preacher, class-leader, or pious elder, who, bareheaded, walks just before the coffin with a book open in his hand. This, like many other ancient customs is rapidly falling into disuse, being retained only among the poorer classes.

As will be perceived from the preceding part of this chapter, the Manxmen of this generation owe their birth to parents deeply imbued with superstitions, whose originals are lost in the remote ages of antiquity. In the present day, though belief in supernatural creations is disclaimed, yet in the minds of many natives, from their situation secluded from every-day intercourse with their more enlightened countrymen, it will be found only weakened. A few of the more prominent of the Manx myths are given for the satisfaction of those curious in traditionary lore.

Of the *mermaid* two stories are related; one by the poet Collins, in his "Ode to Liberty," and the other by Waldron, in his "Isle of Man." A mermaid, having become enamoured of a young man of extraordinary beauty, took the opportunity of meeting him on the shore one day to declare her passion. Her advances were rejected; and, her anger roused by perceiving the surprise and horror evinced at her appearance, she determined to revenge herself not only on the ungallant youth,

but for his sake on the whole country. This was effected by her cursing the Island, and by incantations covering it with mist, so that

“ The bold hearts that seek thee,
Shall seek thee in vain ;
And their white sails shall never
Light ocean again.”

The spell was, however, broken by some fishermen, who, little aware of the proximity of the shore, were stranded on the beach. On their return home, having informed their countrymen of the discovery they had made, a fleet was equipped and sent to attempt a further exploration. The mist on this occasion afforded but little protection : the hostile troops safely disembarked ; and, after a fierce encounter with the little folks, possessed themselves of the Island.

The other story as told by Waldron, is :—That in the time of the protectorate of Cromwell in England, but few ships resorted to, the Manx coast, a circumstance which gave the mermen and mermaids frequent opportunities of visiting the shore, where, on moonlight nights, they have been seen disporting themselves, and, agreeably to the popular idea of these inhabitants of the sea, combing their hair : as soon, however, as they saw any one coming near them, they took to the water and were soon out of sight. Some people who lived near the shore, and were desirous of possessing one of these creatures, by means of nets, entrapped a female. Nothing, in the words of his informant, could be more lovely ; above the waist it resembled a fine young woman, but below that, all was fish, with fins, and a spreading tail. Though carried into the house, and kindly used, she could not be prevailed

upon either to take any sustenance, or utter a word. Fearing she would be starved to death by fasting so long, and in that event dreading some calamity would befall the Island, they, after having kept her three days, opened the door for her. So soon as she perceived, from the place where she was lying, that she was at liberty to depart, she raised herself on her tail, and glided with incredible swiftness to the sea-side. She was, from a short distance watched, and seen to plunge into the water, where she was met by a great number of her fellows, one of whom inquired of her, "What she had observed among the people of the earth?" "Nothing," was the reply, "but they are so ignorant as to throw away the water they have boiled their eggs in."

The *tarroo-ushtey*, or water-bull, was in former times a visitant to the Island, and greatly dreaded by the farmers on account of the depredations he committed amongst the cows. The breed, it would appear, is not yet extinct, for a farmer of Kirk Onchan, within the last few years, on his return home from a place of worship, met one of these brutes near Slegaby. He described it as a wild-looking animal, with large eyes sparkling like fire, which crossed the road before him, and went flapping away.

The *glashtin*, or water-horse, was wont, like the tarroo-ushtey, to leave his native element to associate on the mountains with the Manx ponies, to whom he was said to have been warmly attached; but since the breed of the native horses has been crossed with that of other countries, he has wholly deserted them.

The *doinney-oie*, or night-man, appeared only to give warnings of future events to particular persons. His dismal shout of "h-o-w-l-a-a," when heard on the coast

in winter—a sure prediction of approaching tempest—was so awful, that even the brute creation trembled at the sound.

Another creature of Manx superstition is represented as being a fallen fairy, who was banished from fairy-land for having presumed to fall in love with a pretty Manx maiden, and, to enjoy her company, having neglected his duties at the court of the elfin-king. He is doomed to remain in the Isle of Man till the end of time, transformed into a wild satyr-like figure, covered with long shaggy hair, and thence called the *phynnodderree*, or hairy-one.

“ His was the wizard hand that toil’d
At midnight’s witching hour ;
That gathered the sheep from the coming storm
Ere the shepherd saw it lower ;
Yet asked no fee save a scatter’d sheaf
From the peasant’s garner’d hoard,
Or cream-bowl kissed by a virgin’s lip
To be left on the household board.” *

The *phynnodderree* has been known to cut down and gather in meadow-grass, which would have been injured if left exposed to the coming storm. On one occasion a farmer expressed his displeasure with the hairy-one for not having cut his grass close enough to the ground. The sprite, in the following year, allowed the dissatisfied farmer to cut it down himself; but went after him stubbing up the roots so fast, that it was with difficulty the farmer escaped without having his legs cut off. For several years no person could be found fearless enough to mow the meadow, until at length a soldier from one of the insular garrisons undertook the task. He com-

* Mrs. E. S. Craven Green.

menced in the centre of the field, and by cutting round, as if on the edge of a circle, keeping an eye on the progress of the scythe, while the other

“Was turned round with prudent care,
Lest phynnodderee caught him unaware,”

he succeeded in finishing his task unmolested.

When required for building purposes the good-natured sprite would carry large stones, whose weight would resist the united strength of many men, from the lowest valley to the top of the highest hill. A gentleman, for whom a piece of work of this description had been performed, wishing to remunerate the naked phynnodderee, caused a few articles of clothing to be laid down for him in his usual haunt. The hairy-one, on perceiving the garments, carefully examined them, and after exclaiming in Manx that such were incompatible with one in his situation, he with a melancholy wail departed, and now

“You may hear his voice on the desert hill,
When the mountain winds have power,
Pour a wild lament for his buried love,
And his long-lost fairy bower.”

It has been asserted that the Isle of Man is the only place in the world where one would have a chance of meeting with fairies, and most certainly if any reliance could be placed on the scores of tales which are narrated about them, it would only be an act of justice to call the assertion a fact. In such veneration were they held by the simple-hearted peasantry, that on a stormy night every person went to bed sooner than usual, that the “good people” might get in to enjoy the comforts of the house; the spinsters would not spin on the

Saturday evening, deeming it would displease them; and at every baking or churning, a small piece of dough or butter was stuck on the wall for their use. During the harvest-moon the fairies were considered to be always abroad, and the stories of their hunting excursions and merry-makings are not yet forgotten. In their nightly chases, not content with the native ponies, they made use of the English and Irish imported horses; and so eager were they in their sport that it was no uncommon occurrence in the morning to find the poor animals in the stalls almost tired to death. A gentleman of Ballafletcher, now called Kirby, assured Mr. Waldron that he had had three or four of his best horses killed in these nocturnal excursions.*

Very opposite to these mischievous elves, was another frequenter of Ballafletcher, the *lhiannan-shee*. A goblet dedicated to this "peaceful spirit" was presented to Colonel Wilks, late proprietor of the estate, by an old lady, a connection of the Fletchers, the former owners, and is now no doubt in the possession of the colonel's family.

The cup of the *lhiannan-shee* is not the only relic of fairy superstition in the Island. The interior of the fairy hill of Rushen, as the natives supposed, was formerly the palace of the fairy king, and many a tale was told of the midnight revels there of the fairy court

* "Not far from Ballafletcher is the fairy's saddle, a stone so called, I suppose, from the similitude it has to a saddle. It seems to be loose on the edge of a small rock, and the wise natives of Man tell you it is every night made use of by the fairies; but on what kind of horses I could never find any who could inform me."—*Waldron*, p. 176. The stone saddle was of itself sufficient to kill the gentleman's horses. It is yet seen in nearly the same place, on the road between Ballaughton and the entrance to Kirby, which, from this circumstance, is still called the *Saddle-road*.

of Mona. In some of these tales of wonder yet related by the upland peasantry, the fame of a *glastin* musician called Hom Mooar has reached our times, who had by the melody of his music, decoyed many a wandering wight into the hallowed precincts, from which few ever returned. One of Hom Mooar's achievements is thus related by Waldron :—A farmer belonging to the parish of Malew returning homeward from Peel, was benighted in the intervening mountains and lost his way : after wandering, he knew not where, he was insensibly led by the sound of sweet music into a large hall, where were a great number of little people sitting round a table, eating and drinking in a very jovial manner. Among them were some faces whom he thought he had formerly seen ; but forbore taking any notice of them, or they of him, till the little people offering him drink, one of them, whose features seemed not unknown to him, plucked him by the coat and forbade him, whatever he did, to taste anything he saw before him ; for if you do, added he, you will be as I am and return no more to your family. The poor man was much affrighted, but resolved to obey the injunction : accordingly a large silver cup, filled with some sort of liquor, being put into his hand, he found an opportunity to throw what it contained to the ground. ' On which the music ceased, and all the company instantly disappeared, leaving the cup in his hand. He returned home and communicated to the minister of the parish all that had happened, and asked his advice how he should dispose of the cup ; to which the parson replied, he could not do better than devote it to the service of the church : and this very cup, they tell me, is that which is now used for the consecrated wine in Kirk Malew.

A belief in the effects of the *evil-eye* is yet prevalent. Its nature is best explained by an instance:—Not many years ago a respectable farmer in Kirk Marown was possessed of a fine colt, which a person from Baldwin much wished to purchase, though the owner was not disposed to part with it. On the evening of the last refusal, the colt became suddenly ill; and although every possible remedy was resorted to, it continued to grow worse—in fact, an evil-eye had been cast on it. On the third day, a friend of the owner called in, and being told the circumstance, undertook the animal's cure. He immediately started off for Baldwin in the hope of meeting the party whose evil-eye had affected it; he did so; and when the would-be purchaser had passed, he carefully gathered up the dust of the road out of his footsteps, and returned with it to Kirk Marown. On rubbing the colt all over with the dust, it presently partook of food, and rapidly recovered, to the great surprise of the incredulous. Should a beast be thus affected, and the party who had done the mischief remain undiscovered, the animal dies, and frequently taints its owner's whole herd. To put a stop to the disease, the carcase is taken to the nearest cross-four-ways, and there burnt; and the first person who shall come along the road and approach the fire is the party with the evil-eye. · So late as 1843, a case of this kind took place near the Union Mills, about two miles from Douglas; and, going back a few years, innumerable instances might be given of the mischief inflicted by the power of the evil-eye.

As might naturally be supposed, dealers in propitiatory charms and in antidotes to eye-biting are numerous. The most celebrated of our times is Mr. Teare, of Balla-

whane, in whose family for long ages has descended power to counteract all evil influence over man and beast, and to control the crops of the field and the very birds of the air.

The limits of a Tourist's Companion will not allow further enlargement on this interesting subject. We conclude it in the words of a recent author:—"The curious observer may yet find amid the Manx mountains the elements of another 'Thousand and one Nights' Entertainments.'"

A P P E N D I X .



Since this work was put to Press we have to report a very rapid extension of the town. Numerous new streets and terraces have been erected, and with all these additions the modern houses are in good demand, owing to the constant arrival of families intent upon making Douglas their permanent residence. The Odd-Fellows' Hall, (see page 112) in Atholl Street, has been sold to the British Government, and fitted up in a very superior style for the holding of the respective legal Courts. Here the Deemster, the Vicar General, the High Bailiff and the Magistrates hold their Courts. A portion of the building is set apart as the Record Office, and also for the office of the Seneschal. The Police occupy the rest of the building—the lower portion as a place of confinement for prisoners, and the upper part as a residence for the Superintendent of Police. The Board of Customs have removed their offices from the Market-place to near the top of the North Quay, and the premises they lately occupied have been made into shops. The old Court House on the Pier has been razed to the ground, and on its site is erected a large and lofty hotel, to be

called "The Imperial." Opposite the east end of Athol Street, on the site of some old cottages, has been erected another large hotel, named "The Victoria." The Roman Catholics have erected a large new Church on Prospect Hill; and a new Theatre has been built in Wellington Street, off Duke Street.

The Douglas Protestant Institute have rented premises on Prospect Hill, opposite the end of Athol Street, where they have opened PUBLIC NEWS and READING ROOMS, supplied with the principal daily and weekly papers, periodicals, &c.

Our Insular Steam Packet Company has kept pace with the extension of the town by the addition to their fleet of first-class new Steamers. Our Island can now also boast of its Telegraph Company, through whose exertions residents and visitors can now communicate with England and Europe with lightning rapidity.

While noticing these signs of progress we regret that nothing has yet been done towards the construction of a landing stage or pier, by which passengers might be landed from the steamers at all hours of the tide without the use of small boats. The long talked off breakwaters at Douglas, Ramsey, and Peel are still in the future, though we think that no long period will now elapse before the works are commenced. The breakwater at Douglas, according to the most recent plans, is to run out from the Little Head in an easterly direction for 1100 feet, and another length of 400 feet is to run from Conister in a westerly direction—an opening of 500 feet to be left between the two for vessels to enter. The present hinderance to the commencement of the works at Douglas is a difference of opinion amongst the Government Engineers as to the principle upon which

the sea walls to construct the two lengths of the breakwaters shall be built.

In the Nunnery grounds, a short distance from the footpath, a large obelisk has been erected by public subscription to the memory of Brigadier-General Thomas Leigh Goldie (an uncle of the present proprietor of the Nunnery estate), who fell at Inkermann on the 5th of November, 1854. It bears the following inscription:—

INKERMANN.

ERECTED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION
IN MEMORY OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL
THOMAS LEIGH GOLDIE,
OF THE NUNNERY,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF H.M. 57TH
REGIMENT.

HE COMMANDED A BRIGADE
OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA;
AND FELL IN THE BATTLE OF
INKERMANN, NOV. 5TH, MDCCCLIV,
IN THE 47TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

Post Funera Virtus.

There is a gun placed at the base of the monument, which was presented by the British Government. It is one of those captured from the Russians during the Crimean war.

Three important Acts of Tynwald have recently been passed, foremost of which is the much needed Towns Bill, which was promulgated on Tynwald Hill at a Court holden on the 1st day of May, 1860. It is entituled “An Act to provide for the better paving, cleansing, and lighting the Streets of the Town of Douglas, and for making and keeping in repair public Sewers therein, and otherwise improving the said Town.” This Act provides that Nine Commissioners

shall be elected the first year, to be styled "The Douglas Town Commissioners," three of whom shall retire by rotation on the Third Tuesday in May in each year, and three persons elected to fill the vacancies so caused. The first year it is to be determined by lot which of the Commissioners shall go out of office in that and the succeeding year; subsequently those who have been longest in office without re-election will go out of office in rotation. The Commissioners are empowered to levy one rate in the year for the purposes mentioned in the Act; but such rate is not to exceed one Shilling in the Pound. Every male person above the age of Twenty-one years who shall occupy a House or other Premises within the said Town of not less than Fifteen Pounds annual value shall be eligible to be elected a Commissioner; and every male person above the age of Twenty-one years who shall be assessed to, and pay the rates to be levied under the authority of this Act, and who shall have paid all rates due, shall be entitled to vote for such number of Commissioners as may be to be elected. The first election of Commissioners took place on the 24th of July, 1860, and was the first election of a governing body by the ratepayers of Douglas. The Board of Commissioners hold their Meetings every Tuesday evening in the Old Record Office, St. Barnabas' Square. Amongst the improvements carried out since they came into office lighting the Town with Gas is the most important.

An Act has been passed for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum, and a Committee was very recently appointed for selecting a suitable site for the building, and for a valuation of the Island for the purpose of levying rates for the support of the Asylum. Another important Act is

that for the division of the extensive Commons Lands, entitled "An Act for the Disafforesting and Alloting the uninclosed portion of the Forest in the Isle of Man." Two thirds of the Commons are to be allotted to those who are now entitled to depasture upon them, and one third is claimed by Her Majesty. The latter portion will be sold, and when the division is completed, the respective owners will no doubt fence off their allotments, and we hope after this work is carried out to see our mountain tops crowned with forest trees, the absence of which has always been the subject of remark by all who visit our shores.

The Honourable Charles Hope having tendered his resignation as Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man in 1860, the Honourable Francis Pigott was appointed his successor, and first visited the Island on Saturday, the 10th November, 1860, and took the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and also the oath of the Governor of the Island, at Castletown on the Monday following. Having visited the other Towns and fixed upon Douglas as his future residence, and leased "Villa Marina" (mentioned on page 122) for a term of years, he returned to England to make his final arrangements for leaving, and taking up his permanent residence in the Isle of Man. On his arrival a second time in the Island, February 14th, 1861, great rejoicings took place in Douglas consequent upon his having fixed upon "Villa Marina" as his residence. "It was," says the *Manx Sun*, "both a holiday for all classes and a triumphal entry for his Excellency such as has not been accorded to any previous Governor within the memory of the oldest Manxman."

Those who desire to explore the beauties of Ellan Vannin veg veen,* will find the following places especially worthy of a visit :—

DOUGLAS, CASTLETOWN, RAMSEY, PEEL, and the CALF OF MAN.

Port St. Mary, Spanish Head, with its twelve Chasms, Port Erin, and Fleshwick Bay (*in the parish of Rushen*).

Glen Meay, with its beautiful Waterfall ; Foxdale, with its Mines, and Hamilton Bridge Waterfall (*in the parish of Patrick*).

Derby Haven, St. Michael's Islet, and Ballasalla, with the Abbey of Rushen (*in the parish of Malew*).

Poolvash (*in the parish of Arbory*).

Greenwick, Saltrick, and Cas-na-hown (*in the parish of Santon*).

Glen Darragh, with the ancient stone circle ; Crosby, not far from which are St. Patrick's Chair, and the ruins of St. Trinion's (*in the parish of Marown*).

St John's, with the venerable mound called Tynwald Hill, and Rhennass Glen and Waterfall (*in the parish of German*).

Ballaskir Glen, with the Waterfall called Spooyt Vane, Glen Wyllyn, Glen Balleira, Glen Trunk, and Druidale (*in the parish of Michael*).

Ravensdale (*in the Parish of Ballaugh*).

The Lhane, where King Orry landed (*in the parish of Andreas*).

The Point of Ayre, with its lighthouse, and Port Cranstal (*in the parish of Bride*).

Sulby Glen, and Glen Aldyn (*in the parish of Lezayre*).

Maughold Head, with its famous well and ancient church, Port Mooar, and Cornah Haven, not far from

* "Little dear or favourite Isle of Man."

which is Ballaglass Waterfall (*in the parish of Maughold*) Laxey, with its Mines and Great Water Wheel, and Garwick (*in the parish of Lonan*).

Growdale, Port-Cooy, and Port-y-artay (*in the parish of Onchan*).

Injebreck, East and West Baldwin, and Port Soderick, (*in the parish of Braddan*).

Those who delight in mountain Scenery should ascend Snafield, height above the level of the sea, 2004 feet; North Barrule, 1850 feet; Bein-y-Phott, 1750 feet; Greeba, 1478 feet; Slieau-ny-Fraughane, 1598 feet; and South Barrule, 1545 feet. In order to facilitate the perambulations of tourists, a few itineraries are here given.

DOUGLAS TO CASTLETOWN (New Road).

Miles from Douglas.

- $\frac{1}{2}$.. The Nunnery, where King Robert Bruce spent a night in the year 1313.
- 1 .. Ruins of St. Bridget's chapel.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$.. Junction with the old road.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$.. Kewague.
- 2 .. Middle Hill. The road on the right leads to Kirk Braddan, &c.
- 3 .. Richmond Hill,
- 4 .. Mount Murray mansion, which formerly belonged to Lord Henry Murray. Two roads branching to the right conduct to Glen Darragh, &c.
- $4\frac{1}{4}$.. Road on the right leading to Old Fort, on the estate called Ferk.
- 5 .. Road on the left conducting to Greenwich, &c.
- 6 .. Ballalona Bridge, said to be the scene of his Satanic Majesty's frequent exploits.
- 8 .. Ballasalla village: Rushen Abbey: Abbot Stone of Rushen: Ancient Bridge mentioned by Camden: Road leading to Cas-na-hown, Derby Haven, Langness, St.

Miles from Douglas.

Michael's Islet and Derby Fort; and to the ancient battle-field of Ronaldsway.

- 9 .. King William's College: Hango Hill.
- 10 .. Castletown.

DOUGLAS TO CASTLETOWN (Old Road).

Miles from Douglas.

- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.. Junction of the old and new roads.
- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.. Oak Hill: New church.
- 3 .. Hampton Court.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.. Path on the left leading to Port Soderick.
- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.. Stone-circle on estate called Ballakelly.
- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.. Path on the left conducting to Greenwick: Cronk-ny-marroo: Two Old Forts, &c.
- 7 .. Santon Church.
- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.. Ronaldsway.
- 11 .. King William's College: Hango Hill.
- 12 .. Castletown.

DOUGLAS TO RAMSEY (via Laxey).

Miles from Douglas.

- $\frac{1}{2}$.. Villa Marina, residence of Lieut.-Governor Pigott.
- 1 .. Castle Mona Hotel, formerly the residence of the Duke of Athol: Falcon Cliff.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.. Strathallan Crescent and Park: Derby Castle.
- 2 .. Onchan Village: St. Catherine's, Runic crosses: Nursery Gardens: Onchan Church, Runic crosses: Road on the right leading to Growdale: Road on the left conducting to Glen Doo, Cronk-ny-Mona, Ballacreetch, and Tromode.
- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.. White Bridge and White Bridge Hill.
- 5 .. Road on the right leading to old Church of Lonan, Runic cross: and to Growdale.
- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.. Cloven Stones: ancient fortified hill: path leading to Garwick.
- 7 .. New Church of Lonan.
- 8 .. Laxey village, Mines, and Great Water-wheel: Lord Henry's well: King Orry's grave: Stone-circle: Road conducting to Snafield, height 2004 feet.

Miles from Douglas.

- 11½ .. Road on the right leading to Ballaglass Waterfall,
Cornah, Maughold Church, Port Lewaigue, &c.
- 15 .. Ballure Glen : Ballure Bridge : Albert Tower.
- 16 .. Ramsey.

DOUGLAS TO RAMSEY (via Ballacraigne).

Miles from Douglas.

- 1 .. Ballabrooie.
- 1½ .. Quarter Bridge : Port-e-Chee. “The Haven of Peace.”
- 1¾ .. Kirby : Braddan Church, &c.
- 2¾ .. Union Mills.
- 4½ .. Crosby.
- 5¼ .. Ruins of St. Trinion’s Church.
- 5¾ .. Greeba Mountain.
- 7½ .. Ballacraigne.
- 8 .. Ballig Bridge : Cronk-y-killey.
Glen Mooar and Glen Hellen.
- 9½ .. Rhennass Suspension Bridge, path to Rhennass Waterfall
- 10½ .. Summit of Craig Willis Hill.
- 11 .. Cronk-y-Voddy (*i. e.*, Hill of the Dog) : Church of St.
John the Evangelist : Road on the left leading to the
old Fort, on estate called Corvalley, to Mannanan’s
Chair, to Spooyt Vane Waterfall, to Treen Chapel, &c.
- 11½ .. Glen Cannell.
- 12½ .. Ballaskir Glen.
- 13 .. Bergarrow, where the Rev. J. Wesley stayed when on
this Island : Road on the left conducting to Spooyt
Vane Waterfall, Cronk Chukeley, Cronk-y-Berry, and
Glen Mooar.
- 13½ .. Cronk-y-Urleigh (*i. e.*, Hill of the Eagle), where the laws
of the Isle were formerly promulgated.
- 14½ .. Michael Village and Church, Runic crosses and Bishop
Wilson’s tomb : Roads conducting respectively to Glen
Wyllyn, Glen Balleira, and Glen Trunk.
- 15 .. Michael Vicarage, nearly opposite to which is an ancient
barrow.
- 15¼ .. Cronk-y-Crodda, where many sepulchral urns have been
found.

Miles from Douglas.

- 15½ .. Mitre Cottage.
- 16 .. Bishop's Court, the residence of the Bishop of Sodor and Man: Road on the left leading to Orrisdale, Kiel Pharlane, &c.
- 17½ .. Ballaugh Village and Church, Runic cross at the old church: Road on the right conducting to Druidale, and Ravensdale, mountain road thence to Injebreck.
- 19½ .. Sulby, with its romantic Glen (Snafield may be ascended from this glen): Road on the left leading to Jurby, Andreas, &c.
- 22 .. Lezayre Church.
- 23 .. Sky-hill, a famous hill in Manx history: Milntown.
- 24 .. Ramsey.

DOUGLAS TO PEEL.

Miles from Douglas.

- 1 .. Ballabrooie (*i. e.*, the place of river banks), where a spa was discovered many years ago.
- 1½ .. Quarter Bridge: Port-e-Chee mansion stands on the right, which was one of the first residences of the late Duke of Athol in this Isle.
- 1¾ .. Kirby, the residence of His Honour Deemster Drinkwater, and formerly the property of Colonel Wilks, Governor of St. Helena, is on the south side of the road: Braddan Church, Runic crosses: Road leading to the new cemetery, to the Strang, to Baldwin, and to Injebreck.
- 2¾ .. Mr. W. Dalrymple's Union Mills: Road on the left conducting to stone-circle on Mount Murray.
- 4 .. Road on the left leading to Glen Darragh, to Treen chapels, to stone-circle, to old forts at Balla Nicholas, to St. Mark's, &c. Slieau Chiarn (*i. e.*, the Mountain of the Lord) may be seen.
Marown new Church: Aiken's Castle.
- 4½ .. Crosby village: The south road leads to Marown old Church, to St. Patrick's chair, &c. The north road conducts across the mountains to Little London, Rhennass Waterfall, &c.
- 5½ .. Ruins of St. Trinion's Church: The Round Meadow,

Miles from Douglas.

(See Chapter XIV. for an account of the *Buggane* of the Church, and *Phynnodderee* of the Meadow.

- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$.. Greeba mountain and castle.
- 6 .. Northorp.
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.. Ballacraine: Junction of roads conducting respectively to Castletown, Douglas, Ramsey, and Peel.
- 8 .. Tynwald Hill: Cairn: Church of St. John the Baptist, Runic cross: Slieau-Whallin (*i. e.*, Mountain of the Whelp).
- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.. Peel Cemetery.
- 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.. Peel.

PEEL TO MICHAEL.

Miles from Peel.

- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$.. Road on the left conducting to the shore.
- 3 .. Glen Brough.
- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$.. A circular mound may be seen on an eminence to the right. Under it is a *kistvaen*.
- 4 .. Glen Cam (*i. e.*, Crooked Glen). It forms the ecclesiastical boundary between German and Michael.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.. Glen Mooar: Cronk-y-Berry, where cinerary urns have been found: Road on the right leading to Spooyt Vane Waterfall, &c.
- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.. Glen Wyllyn, the insular Montpellier.
- 7 .. Michael Court House, village, and church.

CASTLETOWN TO PEEL.

Miles from Castletown.

- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$.. Malew Church: Road leading to Port Erin, Arbory, Colby, Fleshwick, &c.
- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$.. Ruins of Rushen Abbey: Ancient bridge called the Crossag.
- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$.. Road conducting to St. Mark's, to forts at Balla Nicholas, &c.
- 5 .. In this neighbourhood formerly stood the "Black Fort," mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in *Peperil of the Peak*: South Barrule, height 1545 feet.
- 6 .. This milestone is 692 feet above the level of the sea.
- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$.. Foxdale Mines.

Miles from Castletown.

- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.. Waterfall at Hamilton Bridge.
 - 9 .. Ballacrine.
 - 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.. St. John's Church and Tynwald Hill.
 - 11 .. Cemetery.
 - 12 .. Peel.
-

CENSUS RETURN.—ISLE OF MAN, 1861.

PARISH OR TOWN.	HOUSES.						POPULATION.						Increase.	Decrease.
	1851.			1861.			1851.			1861.				
	In- habited.	Un- habited.	Build- ing.	In- habited.	Un- habited.	Build- ing.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
DOUGLAS ..	1193	69	11	1740	117	31	4580	5300	9880	5384	7005	12389	2509	—
RAMSEY ..	434	27	3	452	20	6	1234	1467	2701	1312	1527	2839	138	—
PEEL ..	366	9	1	432	14	5	1078	1264	2342	1313	1505	2818	476	—
CASTLETOWN..	393	33	3	440	44	—	1187	1344	2531	1054	1311	2365	—	166
PATRICK ..	486	18	7	496	20	—	1461	1464	2925	1382	1396	2778	—	147
GERMAN ..	373	22	1	346	25	2	1059	1109	2168	945	979	1924	—	244
MAROWN ..	245	19	—	219	26	2	664	700	1364	564	597	1161	—	203
MICHAEL ..	257	11	3	241	18	—	669	747	1416	625	689	1314	—	102
BALLAUGH ..	288	19	1	266	9	2	675	717	1392	592	636	1228	—	164
JURBY ..	185	2	—	164	10	—	489	496	985	439	472	911	—	74
ANDREAS ..	393	22	—	372	15	1	1073	1092	2165	960	995	1955	—	210
BRIDE ..	203	3	2	184	6	—	534	519	1053	466	452	918	—	135
LEZAYRE ..	457	29	3	487	21	2	1172	1296	2468	1141	1385	2526	58	—
MAUGHOLD ..	317	18	1	312	14	—	872	890	1762	782	872	1654	—	108
LONAN ..	444	12	5	526	11	1	1326	1281	2607	1437	1472	2909	302	—
CONCHAN ..	578	36	11	376	13	13	1331	2069	3400	975	1199	2174	—	1226
BRADDAN ..	403	14	1	396	35	12	1132	1243	2405	1066	1232	2298	—	107
SANTAN ..	117	14	—	116	3	—	362	352	714	353	341	694	—	20
MALEW ..	567	25	3	495	44	6	1651	1609	3260	1370	1322	2692	—	568
ARBORY ..	303	11	3	271	19	1	791	802	1593	668	740	1408	—	185
RUSHEN ..	611	21	3	617	18	6	1545	1711	3256	1613	1667	3297	41	—
TOTALS ..	8613	434	62	8948	502	90	24915	27472	52387	24458	27794	52252	3524	3659

Total Decrease, 135.

